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ABSTRACT

The compilation of basic facts, intended as a guide for social studies teachers, provides a concise data survey on Czechoslovakia that relates to the history of the United States. The purpose is to furnish information based on both American and Czechoslovakian sources. In an outlined form social, economic, and political facts are provided along with additional information on geography, population, and history. Cultural information on religion, traditions, languages, popular foods, sports, and holidays contribute to an understanding of the people and country. Lists of persons who contributed to and are representative of Czechoslovakia such as former monarchs, presidents, and outstanding and famous personalities born in and from the country are given. Since 5% of the people in Texas are of Czechoslovakian extraction, an attempt is made to show the relationship between Texas and Central Europe which began in the early 16th century. Lists of the most famous personalities from Czechoslovakia now living in the United States and ten greatest moments in the history of American-Czechoslovakian relationship comprise the latter half of the volume. Special features include a short bibliography of Czechoslovakian sources and a listing of collections of available teaching materials pertaining to Czechoslovakia located in the U.S. and Czechoslovakia. (SJM)

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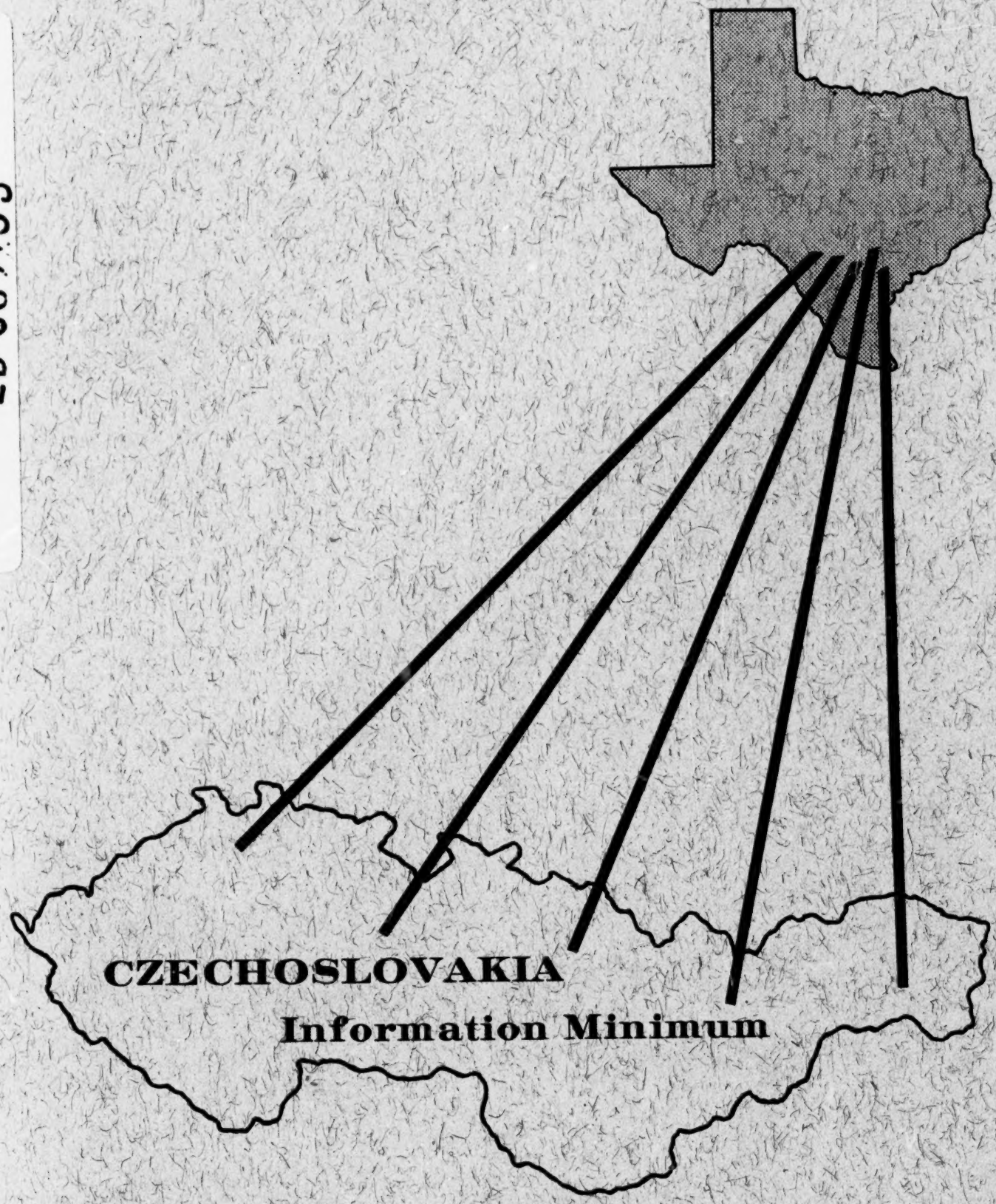

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Information Minimum

SO 002 948

Texas Education Agency 1970

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Information Minimum

Texas Education Agency 1970

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In addition to conducting reviews, Texas Education Agency staff representatives will check complaints of non-compliance made by citizens and will report their findings to the United States Commissioner of Education.

PREFACE

This information minimum contains important facts about Czechoslovakia, especially as they relate to the history and culture of the United States. It was compiled by Dr. Václav Huňáček from the Charles University in Prague, Czechoslovakia, during his one-year stay as visiting consultant in foreign languages and social studies at the Texas Education Agency. It is dedicated to social studies and Czech-language teachers at schools of Texas communities with populations of Czech extraction. The purpose of this elaborate listing is to furnish the teacher with information based not only on American, but also on Czechoslovak sources.

The author was helped by following members of the Division of Program Development: Cecelia Parten, George M. Blanco, Louis Grigar and Leroy Psencik and by the editorial and technical staff of the Texas Education Agency.

The author also wishes to acknowledge help from Joseph J. Skřivánek and Dr. John M. Skřivánek from the Department of Modern Languages, Texas A&M University, who conceived the idea of this survey.

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INTRODUCTION

The Czech Information Minimum is intended to give only important facts about Czechoslovakia and her role in international history and culture and important comparisons with the United States. It should serve as a guide for teachers of social studies or of the Czech language. Certain guidelines may help in use of the guide.

- Names of Czechoslovak cities and government bodies, as well as some persons' names, are given also in Czech or Slovak.

- Population statistics of United States and Czechoslovak cities used for comparison are based on 1967 census figures.

- In the sections on important personalities, Roman numerals in parentheses after the names denote the century or centuries in which the persons lived.

AN ENGLISH MAP OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Bohemian Forest – Šumava+Český Les
Ore Mountains – Krušné Hory
Giant Mountains – Krkonoše
Bohemian-Moravian Highlands – Českomoravská Vysočina
Carpathians – Karpaty
White Carpathians – Bílé Karpaty
High Tatra Mountains – Vysoké Tatry
Low Tatra Mountains – Nízké Tatry
Elbe – Labe; Danube – Dunaj;
Oder – Odra

I. Government System

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (ČESKOSLOVENSKO)	European country with the longest name
NICKNAME	The Heart of Europe
OFFICIAL NAME	ČSSR - The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic (Československá socialistická republika) composed of two republics: ČSR - The Czech Socialist Republic (Česká socialisticka republika) SSR - The Slovak Socialist Republic (Slovenská socialisticka republika)
HEAD OF STATE	The President of the Republic elected by the Federal Assembly for a term of five years. Responsible to the Assembly for the execution of his office.
SUPREME LEGISLATIVE BODY	The Federal Assembly (Federální shromáždění). A two-chamber parliament consisting of two houses: The House of the People (Sněmovna lidu) -- 200 deputies elected by popular vote for four years. and The House of Nations (Sněmovna národů) -- 150 deputies, 75 elected in the ČSR and 75 in the SSR for four years.
SUPREME EXECUTIVE BODY	The Federal Government (Federální vláda). Council of ministers headed by the Prime Minister, nominated by the President of the Republic and accountable to the Federal Assembly.
LEADING POLITICAL POWER	The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (Ústřední výbor KSČ) -- Founded in 1921.
REPUBLICS	Legislative bodies: The Czech National Council (Česká národní rada) with 200 deputies, and the Slovak National Council (Slovenská národná rada) with 150 deputies; both elected by popular vote for four years.

Executive bodies: The government of the ČSR and the government of the SSR. Both nominated by the Presidums of their National Councils and accountable to their National Councils.

ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS

Region (7 only in the ČSR) - kraj
District (more than 100) - okres
Community (more than 10,000) - obec

LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES

Regional, District and Community National Committees (národní výbor), like American city councils; elected by popular vote.

CAPITAL

Prague (Praha) - "The Golden City of a Hundred Spires"

. First detailed description of Prague was written in 965 A.D. in Arabic.

. The city in 1967 had 1,034,785 inhabitants (comparable to Miami, Florida).

. It is one of the world's 100 cities with more than one million people.

. It has more than 2,500 historical buildings and some 500 towers and spires.

. Ten percent of Czechoslovak industries are concentrated in Prague.

LARGEST CITIES

Brno (336,000) - Center of Moravia (as large as Fort Worth)

Bratislava (281,097) - Capital of Slovakia

Ostrava (272,156) - Center of North Moravia and Czech Silesia (as large as El Paso)

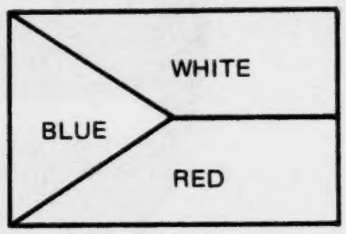
Plzeň (144,449) - Center of West Bohemia

Košice (117,572) - Center of East Slovakia (as large as Beaumont)

II. Symbols

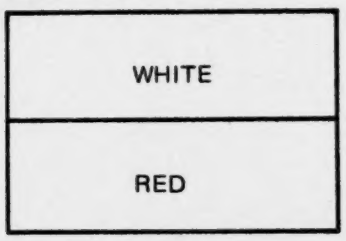
FLAG

The national flag consists of a lower red field and an upper white field with a blue triangle between them extending from the hoist to the center of the flag.

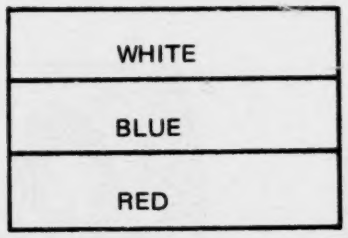


There are also flags for the two republics:

Czech (Red-White)



Slovak (Red-Blue-White)



(Red=Blood, White=Honor, Blue=Sky, Wedge=Mountain)

EMBLEM

The emblem consists of the old Czech and Slovak coat of arms.

The two-tailed crowned lion was the old coat of arms of the kings of Bohemia since the 12th century when he replaced the original spread-eagle used by the princes of Bohemia. The lion originally symbolized not only the royal power, but also Jesus Christ (according to Apocalypse V.5).

The old Slovak coat of arms (double cross on three mountains) had been formed according to the Benedictine order emblem. It symbolizes the mission of SS. Cyril and Methodius in the 9th century and 3 chief Slovak mountain ranges: Tatra, Fatra, Matra.

The historical coat of arms of Moravia (checkered eagle) and Silesia (black eagle) are being used occasionally.

BOHEMIA

SLOVAKIA

MORAVIA

SILESIA

ANTHEM	The National Anthem consists of the Czech National Anthem, "Where Is My Homeland?" ("Kde domov můj?") -- 1834, music by František Škroup, text by Josef Kajetán Tyl; and the Slovak National Anthem, "Lightning Flares Over the Tatra" ("Nad Tatrou sa blýska") -- 1844, old folk melody, text by Janko Matúška.
MOTTO OF THE REPUBLIC	Truth Prevails (Pravda vítězí). Dating from the Hussite period (the same as in India).
NATIONAL HOLIDAY	May 9 - Anniversary of the liberation in 1945.
NATIONAL TREE	The Linden Tree
MONETARY UNIT	Kčs - The Czechoslovak crown (koruna československá) divided into 100 hellers (haléř)--h. The gold content of the crown is 0.123426 grams of pure gold. Official rate -- 7.2 crowns per U.S. dollar. (Tourists from the United States receive more than 16 Czechoslovak crowns per dollar.)

III. Army

The Czechoslovak army is part of the armed forces of the Warsaw treaty countries.

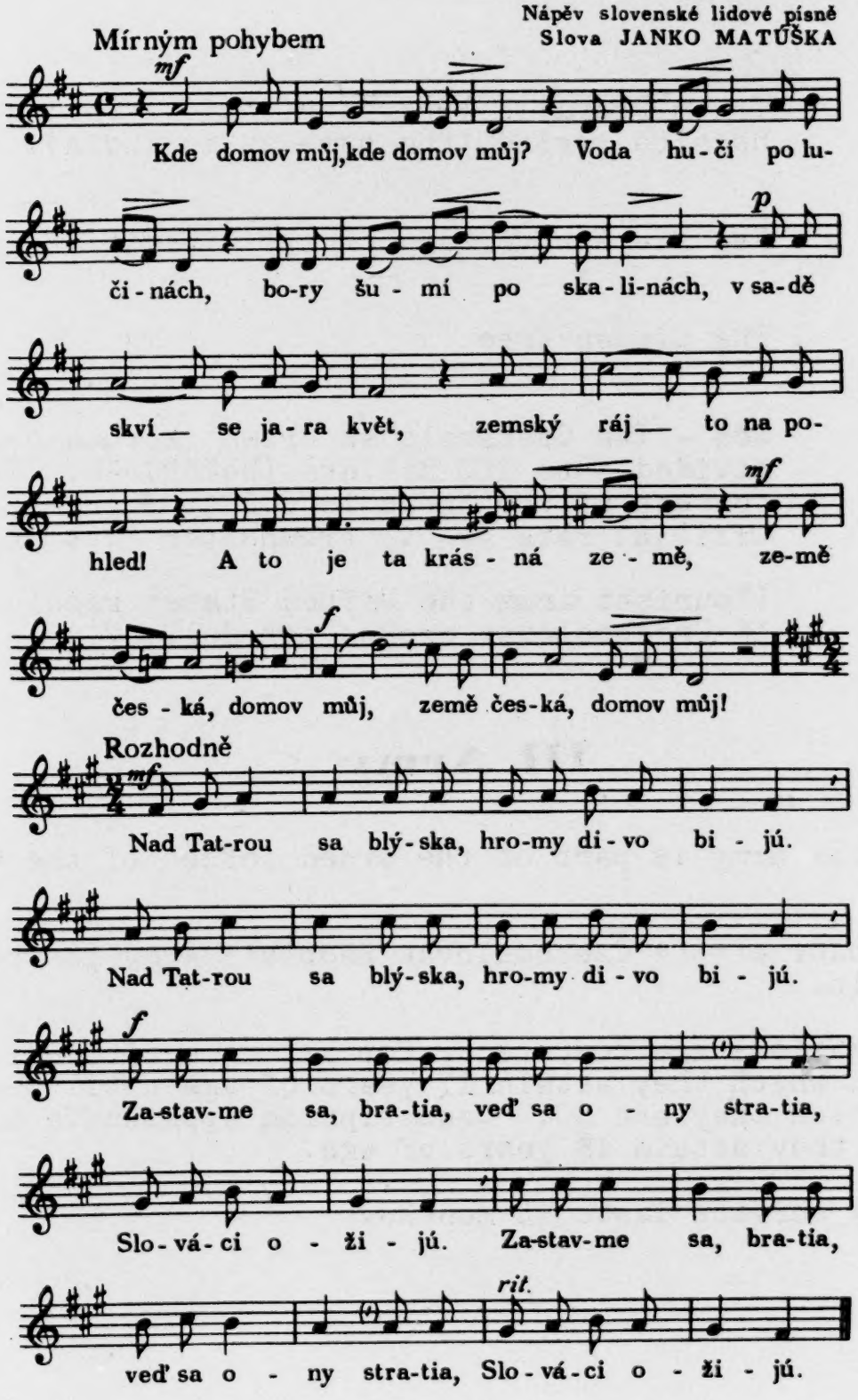
Supreme commander of the Czechoslovak People's Army is the President of the Republic.

Military obligations are compulsory for all male citizens from January 1 of the year in which they attain 17 years of age until December 31 of the year in which they are 60. Conscription applies to all men in the year in which they attain 18 years of age.

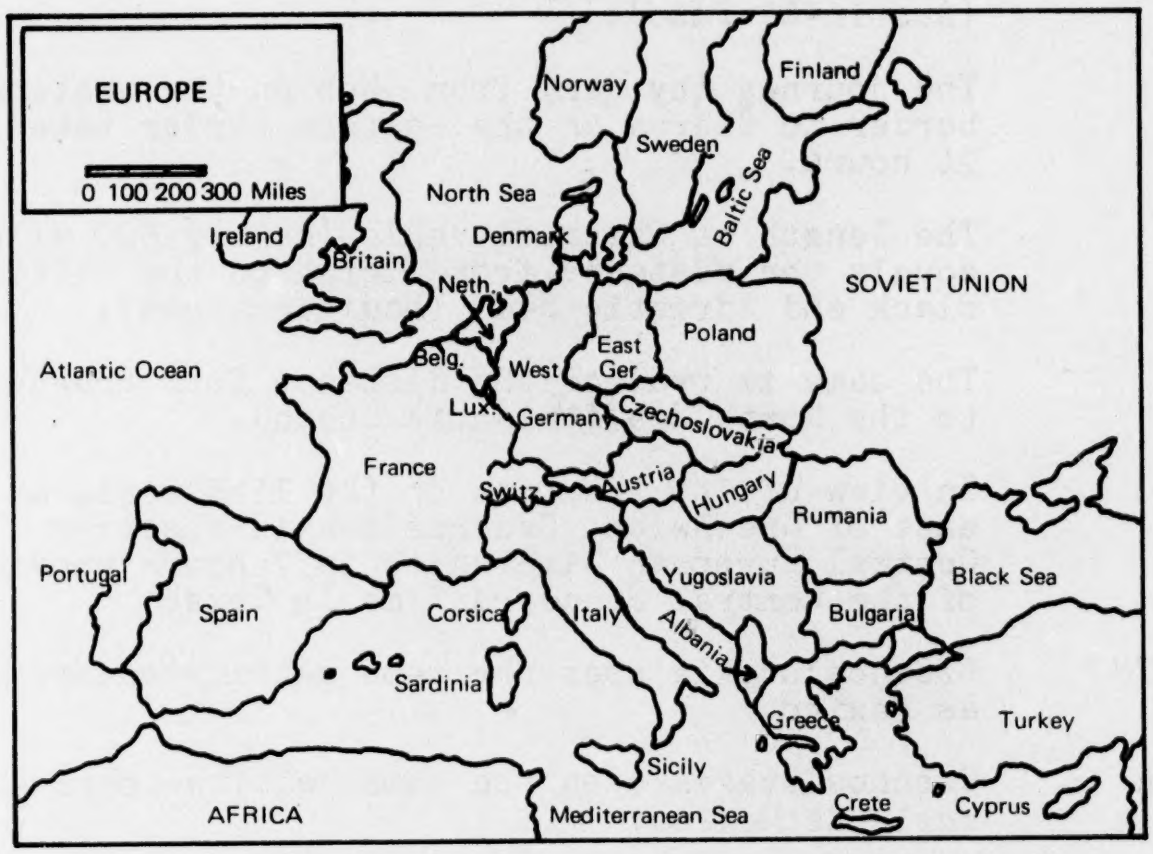
Basic military service lasts 24 months.

ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ STÁTNÍ HYMNA
(CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONAL ANTHEM)

Hudba FRANTIŠEK ŠKROUP
Slova JOSEF KAJETÁN TYL
Nápěv slovenské lidové písně
Slova JANKO MATUŠKA


Mírným pohybem
mf
Kde domov můj, kde domov můj? Voda hu-čí po lu-
či-nách, bo-ry šu-mí po ska-li-nách, v sa-dě
skví se ja-ra květ, zemský ráj to na po-
p
mf
hled! A to je ta krás-ná ze-mě, ze-mě
f
čes-ká, domov můj, země čes-ká, domov můj!
Rozhodně
mf
Nad Tat-rou sa blý-ska, hro-my di-vo bi-jú.
Nad Tat-rou sa blý-ska, hro-my di-vo bi-jú.
f
Za-stav-me sa, bra-tia, veď sa o-ny stra-tia,
Slo-vá-ci o-ži-jú. Za-stav-me sa, bra-tia,
rit.
veď sa o-ny stra-tia, Slo-vá-ci o-ži-jú.

IV. Geography



AREA

49,000 square miles (about the size of New York State). Texas is more than five times larger.

It equals 0.1 percent of the total earth's land surface.

The Czech Socialist Republic (ČSR), consisting of Bohemia, Moravia, and Czech Silesia (Čechy, Morava a české Slezsko), covers 62 percent of Czechoslovakia's territory.

The Slovak Socialist Republic (SSR), Slovakia (Slovensko), covers 38 percent of Czechoslovakia's territory.

BOUNDARIES

The total length of the border is more than 2,000 miles. Czechoslovakia borders on six countries (Austria, West Germany, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, USSR). It is the only country to border on both German states.

LOCATION

Prague is situated in the center of Europe, near the point of intersection of the 50th parallel with the 15th meridian east of Greenwich. It is exactly on the same 50th parallel as Winnipeg, Canada, and the Southern Aleutian Islands.

DISTANCES

The elongated territory measures nearly 500 miles from east to west as the crow flies (Austin-El Paso).

The journey (by car) from Cheb on the western border to Čierna on the eastern border takes 24 hours.

The length of Czechoslovakia (nearly 500 miles) equals the distance from Čierna to the Baltic, Black and Adriatic Seas (Mediterranean).

The same is true of the distance from Prague to the North Sea (Atlantic Ocean).

TIME

In view of its location on the 15th meridian east of Greenwich, Czechoslovakia observes Central European Time which is 7 hours ahead of the Central Standard Time in Texas.

MEASUREMENTS

Czechoslovakia uses the same metric measurements as Mexico.

THERMOMETER

Czechoslovakia uses the same Celsius temperature scale as Mexico.

TERRAIN

Average altitude 1,542 feet

Highest point 8,711 feet -- Gerlach Peak in the High Tatra Mountains (Slovakia), the highest mountain of the Carpathians (Karpaty). The Guadalupe Peak in Texas is 8,751 feet tall.

Lowest point 308.414 feet

WEATHER

Czechoslovakia has a typical central European climate with warm rainy summers and cold winters with snow.

<u>Temperature</u>

Average annual temperature 48.2°F.

Highest mean annual temperature 50.9°F. - On the Danube River (Dunaj).

Lowest mean annual temperature 21.2°F - In the High Tatra Mountains (Vysoké Tatry).

<u>Extreme Temperatures</u>

Highest 102.2°F. - The Danube Lowlands in Slovakia (like San Antonio, Texas, or Bismarck, North Dakota).

Lowest - 43.6°F. - The Bohemian Forest (Šumava), similar to Bismarck, North Dakota.

Prague average January low 25°F. (Amarillo January minimum 24°F.)

Prague average July high 74°F. (Houston July minimum 74°F.)

Rainfall

Average annual precipitation 29" (like San Antonio, Texas).

Maximum mean annual precipitation 83.6" (High Tatra Mountains).

Minimum mean annual precipitation 17.72" (West Bohemia).

FLORA

From the world's total 350,000 species of plants, about 7,000 can be found in Czechoslovakia.

Original American plants in Czechoslovak agriculture: corn, potato, tomato, pepper plant, tobacco, sunflower.

FAUNA

WORLD		CZECHOSLOVAKIA
1,250,000	KINDS OF ANIMALS	40,000
1,000,000	INSECTS	30,000
10,000	BIRDS	350
4,000	MAMMALS	100
26,000	OTHER VERTEBRATES	100

MOST INTERESTING KINDS OF FAUNA

Stag	Bear	Partridge	Carp
Roe Deer	Wolf	Pheasant	Trout
Chamois	Fox	Capercailye	Danubian Salmon
Moufflon	Lynx	Grouse	Pike
European Bison	Wild Boar	Bustard	Trench
Fallow Deer	Hare	Water Fowl	Sheatfish

Czechoslovakia has the largest herd of the wild Przewalski's horse (Equus caballus Prjewalskii), the oldest horse breed in the world.

Most foreign reservations, including the famous zoological garden in San Diego, California, obtained their Przewalski's horses from Prague.

V. Economy

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural land = 57% of the territory.
Nonagricultural land = 43% of the territory.

Agricultural land

Arable land	70.7%
Meadows	13.8%
Pastureland	11.0%
Vineyards	0.4%
Hopgardens	0.1%
Gardens and Orchards	4.0%

Nonagricultural land = Forests, lakes, fishponds, rock mountains, cities.

Chief forest trees: Spruce, fir, pine, oak, beech, birch. Fruits: apples, pears, plums, cherries, apricots.

Chief crops: Cereals (rye, wheat, barley, oats), sugar beets, potatoes, vegetables, hops.

Czechoslovakia is the world's fourth largest producer of hops after the United States, West Germany, and Great Britain.

Livestock: Cattle, pigs, sheep, poultry.

The co-op and the state sector farm 90% of the agricultural land. Private farmers work 10% of land.

RESOURCES OF CHIEF MATERIALS

Coal - Surplus
Uranium - Surplus
Copper - Sufficient
Iron - Deficient
Oil - Deficient

Czechoslovakia is rich in building materials, china clay for porcelain factories and sand used in its famous glassmaking industries.

INDUSTRIES AND TRADE

ČS Territory = 0.1% of the earth's land surface

ČS Population = 0.5 % of world's population

ČS Share in World Industrial Production = 2 % (France 4%)

ČS Share in World Production of	Steel	1.9%
	Engineering	1.5%
	Metal-working machine tools	10%

ČS Share in World International Trade = 1.4%

ČS Share in World Export of Machines = 2.9%

Czechoslovakia leads the world in the per capita production of shoes.

Leading food products are refined beet sugar (first per capita producer and exporter in the world) and beer (Pilsner, Budweiser, etc.).

POWER INDUSTRY

The country is 100% electrified (5th place in Europe after Belgium, Holland, Germany and Switzerland). Steam power stations account for 90% of the total power output. The first atomic power station will be completed in 1970.

TRAVEL SYSTEMS

Seven important European international roadways cross Czechoslovakia. The first interstate highway system is under construction.

The per capita number of passenger cars in Czechoslovakia is approximately 10 times lower than in the USA.

National bus services daily cover 12,000 bus routes (first place in Europe).

The very first European continental railroad was built in 1825-27 from Budweis* (Bohemia) to Linz, Austria (USA 1828). The town of Kolín (Bohemia) is the point of intersection of the old Bagdad Railroad (Berlin-Istanbul-Bagdad) and the new transcontinental railroad system Atlantic-Pacific (Le Havre-Paris-Prague-Moscow-Vladivostok) considered to be the longest railroad in the world. Czechoslovakia occupies 5th place in Europe in railroad network.

Czechoslovak airlines have direct connections with some 50 cities in the world including New York.

After Switzerland, Czechoslovakia has the largest merchant fleet of all the landlocked countries.

*České Budějovice

Comparison of the Per Capita Production of Principal Industrial Goods (1967)

	Electricity	Hard Coal	Crude Petroleum
ČSSR	2,700 kwh	1,832 kg	14 kg
USA	6,601 kwh	2,545 kg	2,783 kg

	Pig Iron	Crude Steel	Cement
ČSSR	476 kg	699 kg	451 kg
USA	399 kg	580 kg	313 kg

GNP

The Per Capita Gross National Product in Constant Dollars

ČSSR	$1,700
USA	$3,500

The first uranium mine in the world (since 1854) can be found at West Bohemian Jáchymov (Joachimstal), where the very first silver dollar coins were minted in the XVI century. First greatest discoveries of our Atomic Age were made by Curie, Rutherford and Hahn by means of uranium from Jáchymov.

TEN "FIRSTS" IN TECHNOLOGY

1. 1627 — Blasting gunpowder first used in mining (Banská Štiavnica, Slovakia).

2. 1732 — Steam machine first introduced into mining (Nová Baňa, Slovakia).

3. 1827 — First European continental railroad constructed in South Bohemia.

4. 1854 — First uranium mine in the world opened at Jáchymov (West Bohemia).

5. 1885 — Electrolysis first used in copper extraction (Kl'úkňava, Slovakia).

6. 1889 — "Pilger" rolling method in the production of seamless tubes first developed at Mannesmann's tube rolling mills (Chomutov, West Bohemia).

7. 1897 — Very first motor car in Habsburg countries produced at the Tatra plant at Kopřivnice, Moravia.

8. 1908 — First electrified blooming mill in the world and first European electrified rolling mill introduced at Třinec Iron Works, Silesia.

9. 1955 — First open-end spinning mill in the world developed at the Cotton Research Institute at Ustí nad Orlicí, East Bohemia.

10. 1965 — Czechoslovakia became the third country in the world, after the USA and West Germany, to produce helium liquefaction plants.

The Paleolithic settlement at Dolní Věstonice, South Moravia, is considered as the earliest known production center for ceramics in the world (25,000 years ago). The oldest known counting board (abacus) and musical instrument were discovered in the same place.

VI. The Economic and Social System

1. Socialist ownership in Czechoslovakia has two basic forms: national property (prevailing in industries) and co-operative property (prevailing in agriculture). Small private enterprises based on the labor of the owner himself are permitted. Personal ownership of consumer goods, family houses, motorcars, etc., as well as savings, is inviolable and their inheritance is guaranteed.

2. The right to work for everybody is guaranteed by the constitution. Health services, as well as security in old age or sickness, are free. All these services are financed by the government.

3. There is no illiteracy in Czechoslovakia. Education, including high schools and university-level schools, is free.

4. Citizens condemned and punished for political reasons in the period 1948-1968 were given the opportunity to re-establish rights and receive material compensation if the sentence had infringed on the legal rights of these individuals (the term used for this is rehabilitation).

5. Czechoslovakia helps to support less developed countries. In the height of its per capita allowance to them, Czechoslovakia ranks second in Europe after France.

VII. Tradition

1. Czechoslovakia is the first developed industrial country and the first state with parliamentary democratic traditions in which the socialist order has been introduced.

2. After the proclamation of the Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia has preserved its old national flag and national anthem; only the old state emblem has been newly adapted. It has also preserved the president's office. Even the crown jewels of Bohemian kings are still honored as a historical state symbol.

3. From the "Assymetrical Model" with common Czechoslovak and special Slovak bodies of government (with very limited competence) Czechoslovakia has developed into a dualistic federation of two equal republics - ČSR and SSR - united under one president and one federal government.

4. The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (Komunistická strana československá) is considered as the leading power of the National Front associating other political parties, trade unions, social organizations, special interest unions, etc.

   Other political parties are:

   The Czechoslovak People's (Populist) Party (Československá strana lidová), Christian.
   The Czechoslovak Socialist Party (ČS. strana socialistická).
   The Slovak Revival Party (Strana slovenskej obrody), Christian.
   The Slovak Freedom Party (Strana slobody).

5. Marxist philosophy is considered to be the state ideology in which all citizens are educated. Nevertheless there is no separation of church from state. All churches are supported and controlled by the government, which pays the salaries of their clergy and restores the places of worship. The instruction of religion is allowed. Future clergy are being trained in seven theological seminaries, also run by the state.

VIII. Population

NUMBER

Czechoslovakia has about 15,000,000 inhabitants (same as California) or 0.5% of the population of our planet.

ČSR: 10,000,000 (same as Texas)
SSR: 5,000,000 (same as Indiana)

DENSITY

The average population density is 291 per square mile about the same as in Pennsylvania (Texas 42, USA 56).

Today's population of Czechoslovakia is the 16,000th generation living in the country.

SOCIAL GROUPS

Blue collar workers	58.3%
White collar workers	29.5%
Co-operative farmers	8.3%
Members of other co-ops	1.2%
Small private farmers	2.3%
Tradesmen and craftsmen	0.4%

ETHNIC GROUPS

Czech	64.9 %
Slovak	29.1 %
Hungarian	3.9 %
German	0.9 %
Polish	0.5 %
Ukrainian, Ruthenian Russian	0.4 %
Others	0.3% (Greeks, Macedonians, Bulgarians, Croatians)

About 90% Czechs and 80% Slovaks live in ČSSR.

Gypsies are not considered as a special nationality (as in the USSR) although they have their own cultural organization. There are some 250,000 Gypsies of various national backgrounds among the population of Czechoslovakia. Jews are regarded not as a nationality (as in the USSR).

but as followers of a religion. There are some 14,000 Jews in Czechoslovakia. (77,297 Czech Jews were killed in Nazi concentration camps.)

About 2% of United States citizens are still well aware of their Czechoslovak extraction. In Texas they constitute about 5% of the population. There are 250 communities in Texas with Czech population. (Texans derive from 25 ethnic groups).

Texas has the largest Czech population in the South. Most of Czech immigrants came here from Moravia.

North of Texas the largest Czech population can be found in Nebraska, followed by South Dakota, Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma.

In the Great Lakes area Illinois and Ohio have the largest concentration of Czech population, while Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan and Iowa have the largest number of original Czech communities.

In the Northeast of the USA New York has the largest concentration; and Pennsylvania, followed by New Jersey, the largest number of communities.

Besides that Czechs and Czech communities can be found in many other states including Florida and California.

The three largest "Czech" cities in the USA are Chicago, Cleveland and New York City. Chicago, which the Czechs call in jest "Czech-Ago," is the Czech capital of the USA. The most "Slovak" city in the USA is Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Immigrants from Slovakia settled first of all in Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Illinois and Indiana. Some of them came also to Texas (Pakan, Wheeler County, etc.).

23 Czech periodicals (out of some 450 publications in 38 foreign languages) are being edited in the USA, 6 of them in Texas.

IX. Language and Alphabet

LANGUAGE

Of the 3,000 languages of the world, 13 are spoken in Czechoslovakia and 4 are used as old cultural languages. Czech and Slovak are two very close official languages of the country.

Indo-European:

- Czech, Slovak, Polish — West Slavonic languages
- Ukrainian, Ruthenian, Russian — East Slavonic
- Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian — South Slavonic
- German
- Greek
- Gypsy

Hungarian - A Finno-Ugric language

Latin and Old Greek — Old cultural European languages taught at Czechoslovak high schools (gymnasium). Latin is still the official language of university documents and ceremonies and the solemn liturgy language of the Roman Catholic Church. Until 1848 Latin was the official state language in Slovakia as a part of Hungary.

Old Church Slavonic — The oldest Slavonic literary language still used in Greek Catholic and Orthodox churches and five times a year in ten Roman Catholic churches.

Old Hebrew — Used as church language in Jewish religious communities.

ALPHABET

From the total number of 60 alphabets of the world, 6 are being used in Czechoslovakia (10 in Texas).

. The Latin ABC (latinka) -- in Czech, Slovak, Polish, Croatian, German, Hungarian, Gypsy.

. The Greek alphabet -- in Greek

Διότι τόσον ἠγάπησεν ὁ Θεὸς τὸν κόσμον, ὥστε ἔδωκε τὸν Υἱὸν αὐτοῦ τὸν μονογενῆ, διὰ νὰ μὴ ἀπο-

. The New Cyrillic (Russian) alphabet (azbuka) -- Russian, Ukrainian, Ruthenian, Macedonian, Bulgarian, Serbian (Ruthenian also uses the Latin ABC).

Ибо так возлюбил Бог мир, что отдал Сына Своего единородного, дабы всякий, верующий в Него, не

. The Old Medieval Cyrillic alphabet (cyrilice) -- in Church Slavonic texts of contemporary Greek Catholic and Orthodox Churches.

негѡ̀ нничто́же бы́сть, є́же бы́сть. в҃ѣ т҃о́мъ живо́тъ бѣ̀, ѝ живо́тъ бѣ̀ свѣ̀тъ

. The Oldest Slavonic Glagolitic alphabet (hlaholice) -- in Church Slavonic texts in ten Roman Catholic churches

ѣшєѓ· ѯѧѳ· ѵтшѧ ѓэ ѵѧѧѧ ѵтѯѧ· 13. ⰒⰑⰰⰎⰻⰵ ⰾⰻⰹ· ⰰⰺ ѓэ ѵѧѯⷣⰵ ѧѓѕ ѓѕ ѵтѯт· ѵѧ ѓѧжэ ѯѓѧ ѵѯⰺⰑѧ ⰢⰱⰰⰎⷣⰵ.

. The Hebrew alphabet -- in Hebrew texts of Jewish religious communities.

כִּי־אַהֲבָה רַבָּה אָהַב הָאֱלֹהִים אֶת־הָעוֹלָם עַד־
אֲשֶׁר נָתַן אֶת־בְּנוֹ אֶת־יְחִידוֹ לְמַעַן אֲשֶׁר לֹא־יֹאבַד

The Arabic alphabet occurs only in old Turkish documents in Slovakia. أَحَبَّ ٱللَّهُ ٱلْعَالَمَ حَتَّى بَذَلَ ٱبْنَهُ ٱلْوَحِيدَ لِكَيْ
مَنْ يُؤْمِنُ بِهِ بَلْ تَكُونُ لَهُ ٱلْحَيٰوةُ ٱلْأَبَدِيَّةُ ۞

Also hat Gott die Welt bornen Sohn gab, auf daß verloren werden, sondern das

Through the first half of the 19th century Czech books were printed with Gothic characters like those used in German books through World War II.

The most rare West Slavonic languages are Wendish (Sorbian, Lusatian) spoken in Lusatia, East Germany (once part of the kingdom of Bohemia), and Kashubian spoken near Gdańsk, North Poland. The most famous Wendish colony in Texas is Serbin near Giddings (since 1854). Dr. Jan Perkowski of the Slavic Department, The University of Texas at Austin, is of Kashubian extraction.

Among about 20 languages spoken in Texas, Czech is third after English and Spanish.

X. Culture and Science

TELEVISION

Czechoslovakia ranks 11th in the world in the number of television sets per capita. There is one set for every five persons in the nation or almost one to every family.

THEATRE

With its 85 permanent dramatic and opera theatres, Czechoslovakia leads Europe in the density of theatre network.

PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRAS

There are five national philharmonic orchestras. In addition, there are numerous regional symphonies.

UNIVERSITIES

There are 35 university-level schools in 17 cities in Czechoslovakia.

The most famous universities are:

Charles University in Prague (1348)

Purkyně University in Brno (1778)

Palacký University in Olomouc (1566)

Comenius University in Bratislava (1465)

Šafárik University in Košice (1657)

In the number of university students (more than 1 percent of the population) Czechoslovakia ranks 7th in the world (after the USA, the USSR, Australia, Holland, North Korea, and Bulgaria).

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

More than 10,000 people work in two academies of sciences composed of various research institutions. More than 120,000 people are employed in other research institutions.

About 550 of the total number of 135,000 outstanding American scholars and scientists are of Czechoslovak extraction.

TEN "FIRSTS" OF CZECHOSLOVAK SCHOOLS

1. 1348 - The first university north of the Alps and east of the Rhine founded in Prague.

2. 1556 - The first high school (academic gymnasium) in Habsburg countries founded in Prague.

3. 1707 - The world's oldest technical university still in existence founded in Prague.

4. 1716 - The world's first vocational mining school opened at Jáchymov (Joachimstal).

5. 1764 - The world's first college of mining opened at Banská Štiavnica.

6. 1807 - The world's first college of forestry opened at Banská Štiavnica.

7. 1811 - The first Central European conservatory of music founded in Prague.

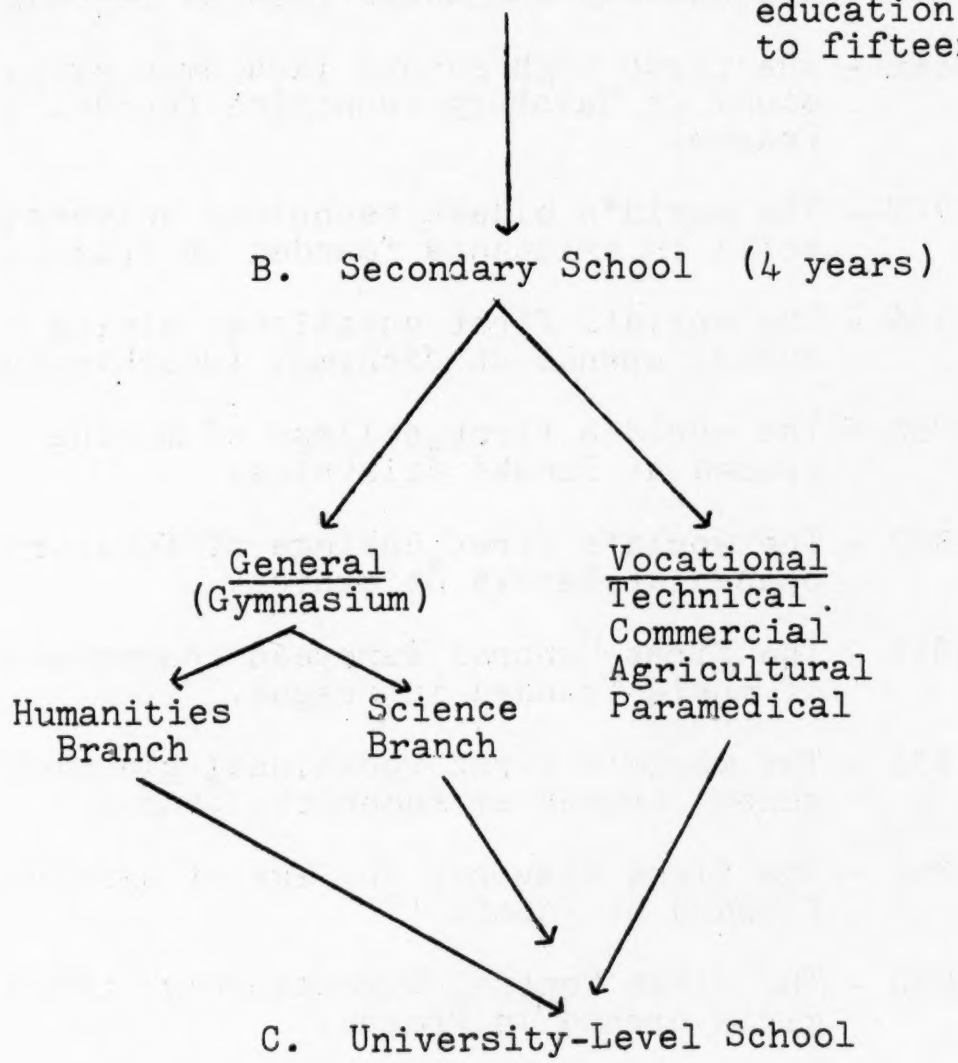
8. 1856 - The world's first vocational glassmaking school opened at Kamenický Šenov.

9. 1866 - The first Slavonic college of agriculture founded at Tábor.

10. 1890 - The first Central European high school for girls opened in Prague.

The seal of the Prague Charles University, the oldest in Central Europe. It can also be seen on a stained-glass window in the chapel of Southwestern University, Georgetown, Texas, the oldest university in the State.

TODAY'S EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN ČSSR



Compulsory elementary education since 1869 (England 1880, France 1882, Texas 1915)

Foreign languages taught at Czechoslovak schools: Russian, English, German, French, Spanish, Latin, Old Greek.

XI. Churches in Czechoslovakia

WESTERN RITE (ROMAN)	1.	Roman Catholic
	2.	Old Catholic
EASTERN RITE (BYZANTINE)	3.	Greek Catholic
	4.	Orthodox (pravoslavná)
HUSSITE TRADITION	5.	Church of Czechoslovakia (Církev československá)
CLASSIC PROTESTANT CHURCHES	6.	Slovak Evangelical Church of the Augsburg Confession (Lutheran)
	7.	Silesian Evangelical Church of the Augsburg Confession (Lutheran)
	8.	Reformed Christian Church in Slovakia (Calvinist) - Comparable with the Presbyterian Church here.
SPECIAL CZECH PROTESTANT CHURCHES	9.	Unity of Brethren (Jednota bratrská) - Founded in 1457, the oldest Protestant church found also in the USA. Known here as the Moravian Church.
	10.	Brethren Church (Církev bratrská) - Comparable with the Unity of the Brethren in Texas.
	11.	Czech Brethren Evangelical Church (Českobratrská církev evangelická) - Largest in this group.
PROTESTANT CHURCHES OF ANGLO-AMERICAN ORIGIN	12.	Baptist
	13.	Methodist
	14.	Seventh-Day Adventist
	15.	Christian Congregations (Darbyites) - Křesťanské sbory (darbisté) known here also under the name "Plymouth Brethren."
	16.	Neo-Apostolic

17. Unitarian

NON-CHRISTIAN 18. Jewish Religious Communities

Some three-fourths of the Christians in Czechoslovakia are Catholics.

There are about 11,000 places of worship in the country.

The first missionaries from Czechoslovakia appeared here as early as in the 17th century.

The first Czech Catholic rural parish church in the USA is at Hostyn, Texas (1856). Praha in Texas is a famous pilgrimage place. The first Czech Catholic urban parish church in the USA was founded in St. Louis, Missouri (1855).

The chief Czech Catholic spiritual center here is the Chicago St. Procopius Benedictine Abbey with its famous college at Lisle, Illinois.

A Slovak Benedictine Abbey is in Cleveland, Ohio.

Several members of the Catholic hierarchy in the USA are of Czechoslovak extraction, among them the present bishop of Galveston-Houston John L. Mořkovský. Bishop Andrej Grutka of Gary, Indiana, is Slovak.

American Byzantine Rite Catholics from Czechoslovakia have their center in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (Archdiocese of Munhall). There is also a church of this rite in Houston, Texas (9102 Meadowshire).

The Orthodox from Czechoslovakia belong to the American Carpatho-Russian Orthodox Church with its center at Johnstown, Pennsylvania. (Slav Orthodox churches in Dallas, Galveston, Houston, San Antonio).

There exist also Czechoslovak Lutheran and Calvinist parishes in this country. Many other American churches have also members of Czechoslovak extraction (Baptists, Methodists, Congregationalists etc.).

The international Unity of Brethren (Moravian Church), brought to America in 1735, has here 2 provinces. The center of its Northern Province is Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, with the famous Moravian College; the center of the Southern Province is Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

The Texan independent Unity of the Brethren has more than 30 congregations in this State (Oldest ones at Wesley, Fayetteville, Industry).

Some followers of the Czech Brethren Evangelical Church joined here the Presbyterian Church. Their chief place of worship is the famous Jan Hus Presbyterian Church in New York City.

The Church of Czechoslovakia has one place of worship in Newark, New Jersey (SS. Cyril and Methodius Czechoslovak Church.)

XII. Holidays

NATIONAL HOLIDAY	May 9 - Anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia in 1945.
OTHER STATE HOLIDAYS	May 1 - Labor Day
	October 28 - Anniversary of the liberation in 1918, nationalization of key industries in 1945 and federalization of the country in 1968.
OTHER HOLIDAYS OBSERVED	New Year's Day
	Easter Monday
	Christmas Day
	St. Stephen's Day
MEMORIAL DAYS	Political
	February 25 - Victory of the Working People (1948)
	August 29 - Slovak National Uprising (1944)
	November 7 - October Revolution in Russia (1917)
	Cultural
	July 5 - Holiday of the Slavonic apostles SS. Cyril and Methodius (9th century). July 7 elsewhere.
	July 6 - Day of the death of John Huss (1415).
PROFESSIONAL HOLIDAYS	March 28 - Teachers' Day (birthday of John Amos Comenius - 1592)
	April 11 - Day of Liberated Political Prisoners
	July 14 - Construction Workers' Day
	September 9 - Miners' Day
	September 17 - Air Force Day
	September 21 - Press-Radio-Television Day

September 27 - Railroadmen's Day

October 6 - Army Day

INTERNATIONAL HOLIDAYS

March 8 - International Women's Day

June 1 - International Children's Day

July 7 - International Co-op Day

November 10 - International Youth Day

November 7 - International Students' Day

All religious denominations celebrate their own holidays. The most popular among all saints is St. Wenceslaus (Václav), the patron saint of Bohemia, murdered in 935 (929 in popular tradition). His holiday is celebrated on September 28.

The Gregorian Calendar was adopted in Czechoslovakia as early as 1582, as in other Habsburg countries, including Texas and other Spanish colonies in America (British Empire including its American colonies 1752, Russia 1918).

The old Julian Calendar is still used by the Orthodox church in the reckoning of its religious festivals. The Jewish religious communities use the Jewish Calendar.

Master John Huss (1370 - 1415). The chapel of Southwestern University at Georgetown, Texas, has a stained-glass window portraying Huss.

XIII. History

GEOLOGICAL AGE	50,000,000,000	Years - Age of the universe
	5,000,000,000	- Our earth acquired its present size
	500,000,000	- Oldest ČS mountains (Šumava-Bohemian Forest)
	50,000,000	- Highest ČS mountains (High Tatra)
PRIMEVAL AGE	500,000 B.C.	- First human being in the ČSSR
	50,000 B.C.	- First mammoth hunters
	5,000 B.C.	- First agriculturists
	500 B.C.	- Production of iron - Invasion of Celtic tribes (Boii)
	50 B.C.	- Invasion of Germanic tribes (Marcomanni)
	5 B.C.	- Arrival of first Romans
FIRST MILLENNIUM A.D.	About 200 A.D.	- Border of the Roman Empire on the the Danube River (Limes Romanus)
	400 A.D.	- Arrival of Slavonic tribes
	600 A.D.	- First Slavonic state (tribal union) led by Samo
	800 A.D.	- Christian Great Moravia - The third largest European empire of that time
	1000 A.D.	- First Czech and Hungarian states on the territory of today's Czechoslovakia

SIGNIFICANT DATES OF THE MIDDLE AGES

1085 - First Czech king Vratislav. His army took Rome for Emperor Henry IV.

1249 - Beginning of the famous Bohemian Royal Mining Law, used later all over Europe, including Spain with its American colonies.

1348 - Founding of the Charles University in Prague, the first university in Central Europe.

1417 - The Four Articles of Prague - The program of the Hussite Reformation (exactly 100 years before Luther).

1468 - The first printed book edited in Bohemia (fourth place in Europe after Germany, Holland and Italy).

SIGNIFICANT DATES OF MODERN AGE

1526 - The kingdom of Bohemia and the kingdom of Hungary united under the rule of the Habsburg dynasty governing Austria and Spain with its American colonies including Texas.

1620 - The Battle of White Mountain. Beginning of the Counter-Reformation, Catholicism - the only permitted state religion.

1780 - Abolition of serfdom and the Edict of Toleration recognizing non-Catholic churches.

1848 - The Bourgeois Revolution. The abolition of statute labor (the legal duty to work for a master).

1918 - Fall of the Habsburg Austro-Hungarian monarchy. Founding of the Czechoslovak Republic. First official declaration of Czechoslovakia's independence was made in Washington, D.C.

RECENT HISTORY

1938 - The beginning of the German annexation of Czechoslovakia as the result of the Munich Agreement among Germany, Italy, Great Britain, and France.

1945 - The liberation from the German occupation primarily accomplished by the Soviet army. West Bohemia liberated by the United States Army.

1948 - The People's Democracy in Czechoslovakia under the leadership of the Communist Party.

1960 - The Socialist Republic in Czechoslovakia proclaimed.

1968 - The federalization of Czechoslovakia. Treaty with the USSR about the temporary location of Soviet troops in the country.

The coat of arms of the ČSSR (1960-1970)

XIV. Oldest Written Records on Czechoslovakia

ABOUT 100 B.C. — Greek philosopher Poseidonios of Apamea, Cicero's teacher, was first to mention Celtic Boii in territory that is now Czechoslovakia.

ABOUT 100 A.D. — Roman historian Tacitus was the first to describe today's Czech territory introducing the name Bohemia for it. (originally Boihemum - Land of Celtic Boii)

ABOUT 150 A.D. — Alexandrian geographer Ptolemaios included the territory of contemporary Czechoslovakia on his map of the world. His English name is Ptolemy.

MOST PRECIOUS MANUSCRIPTS

Codex Argenteus (V-VI) -- Ulfilas' Gothic translation of the Bible from the 4th century. Oldest Germanic book made in Italy; now in Sweden. Taken by Swedish soldiers in Prague (1648).

Evangelium S. Marci (VI-VII) -- Famous Latin Gospel brought from Italy to Prague. Oldest book in Czechoslovakia.

Kiev Fragment (X) -- Oldest preserved Slavonic Glagolitic manuscript. Made in Czechoslovakia, discovered in Palestine, now in the USSR (Kyjevské listy).

Prague Fragment (XI) -- Oldest Glagolitic manuscript held in Prague (Pražské zlomky).

Vyšehrad Codex (XI) -- Most beautiful Latin Romanesque book made and kept in Prague (Vyšehradský kodex).

Codex Gigas (XIII) -- "The Devil's Bible." Largest parchment book; made in Bohemia, now in Sweden. In 1970 exhibited in the Metropolitan Museum in New York.

Texte Du Sacre (XI-XIV) -- Old Church Slavonic Coronation Gospel of the kings of France; made in Bohemia, now in France (Reims).

Kancionál Jistebnický (XV) -- The very first hymn book of the Reformation, composed by Czech Hussites in 1420, held in Prague.

XV. First Written Monuments in Czechoslovak Area

CIRCA B.C.-A.D.	Biatec - The name of a Celtic prince on coins found in Bratislava.
172 A.D.	Roman emperor-philosopher Marcus Aurelius wrote in Greek his famous Meditations on the banks of the Hron River (Slovakia).
179 A.D.	A Latin inscription on the rock below the Trenčín Castle (Slovakia) records a victorious battle fought by the Roman Second Auxiliary Legion.
448 A.D.	Priskos, the envoy of the Byzantine Emperor Theodosios II to the Hunnish King Attila, wrote with Greek characters the first known Slavonic word med (mead).
863 A.D.	First Slavonic books written with the Glagolitic alphabet in the Old Church Slavonic language were brought from Byzantine Macedonia to Great Moravia by Slavonic apostles Brothers Constantine (Cyril) and Methodius (SS. Cyril and Methodius).

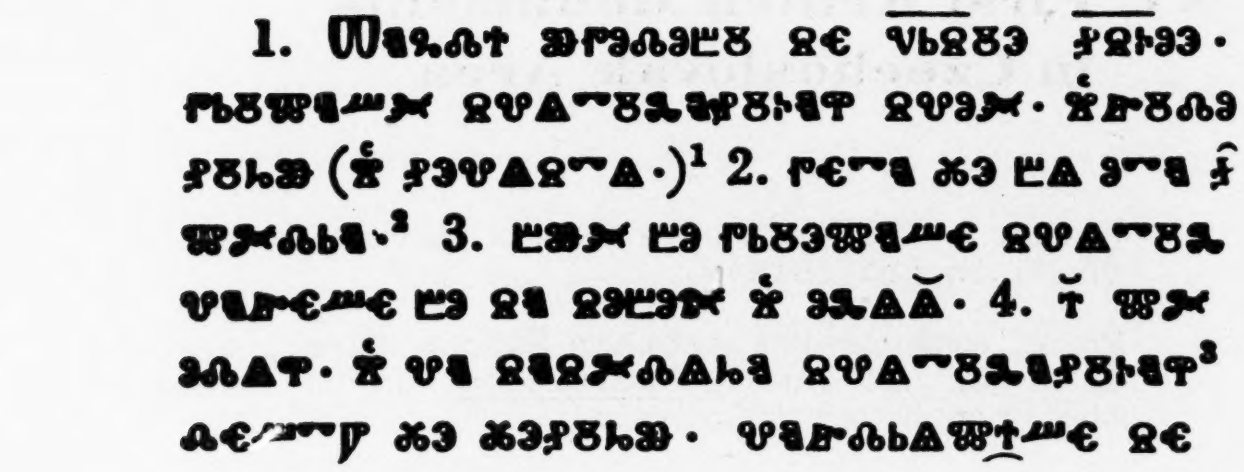
The disciples of SS. Cyril and Methodius invented a new Slavonic script called the Cyrillic alphabet. It replaced the Glagolitic alphabet in all Orthodox Slavonic countries, while Catholic Slavonic countries accepted the Roman Latin liturgy and the Latin ABC. Only in Dalmatia (Yugoslavia) has the oldest Glagolitic alphabet been preserved in Old Church Slavonic books of those Roman Catholic churches which refused Latin as liturgical language.

In Czechoslovakia a special papal privilege permits the Old Church Slavonic liturgy of the Western (Roman) rite from Glagolitic books five times a year in ten historically most important Roman Catholic churches. The Old Church Slavonic liturgy of the Eastern (Byzantine) rite is being served from Cyrillic books in Greek Catholic and Orthodox churches in Czechoslovakia and other Slavonic countries.

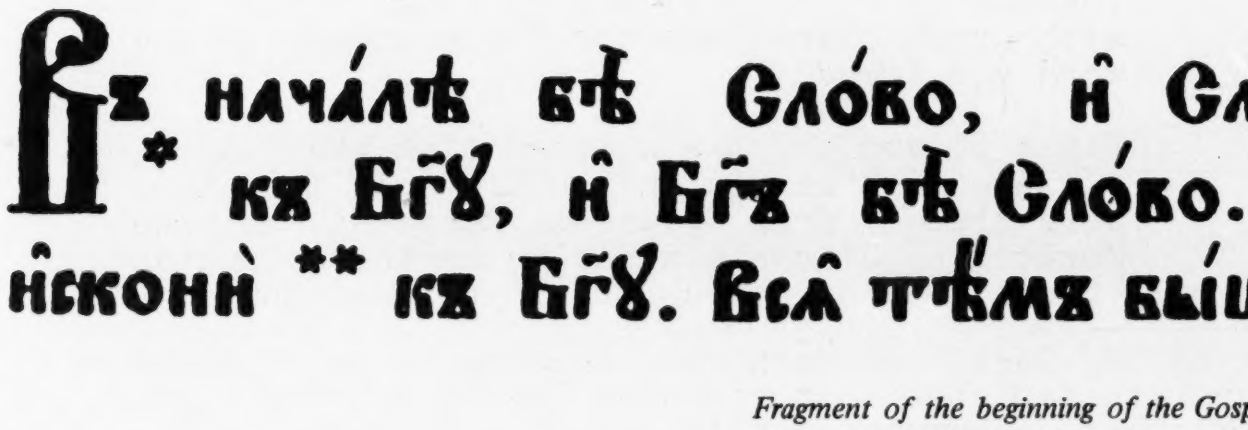
Such churches can be found also in America (Bulgarian, Macedonian, Serbian, Ukrainian, Russian, White Russian, Carpatho-Russian - Ruthenian).

In Texas Slavonic Orthodox churches using Old Church Slavonic with Cyrillic script are at Dallas, San Antonio, Galveston, and Houston. There is one Slavonic Greek Catholic church of the same rite at Houston (Ukrainian). It also uses Old Church Slavonic Cyrillic books.

Modern Slavonic languages are also being used today in both the Western and the Eastern rites. (see chapters IX and XI).



Fragment of the beginning of the Parable of the Ten Virgins in Old Church Slavonic – Glagolitic Script.

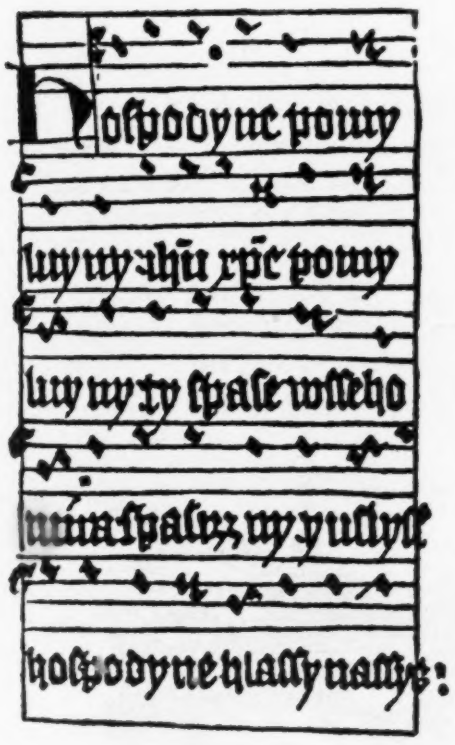


Fragment of the beginning of the Gospel According to John in Old Church Slavonic – Cyrillic Script.

The cult of SS.Cyril and Methodius is typical for all Slavonic countries, first of all Bulgaria (Orthodox) and Moravia (Catholic). Their most famous statue can be found on the Radegast Mountain (Radhošt) between Frenštát and Rožnov in the Beskydy Mountains, North Moravia. This monument was made by the American sculptor Albín Polášek (1879-1965) countryman of Leoš Janáček (1854-1928) who glorified Cyril and Methodius by his musical composition The Glagolitic Mass in Old Church Slavonic (records available in the USA).
The ancestors of most Texans of Czech extraction came to America from the same part of Moravia as Polášek - from the native region of Janáček. (Polášek died at Orlando ; museum at Winter Park, Fla.)
Many Catholic churches in this State are dedicated to SS. Cyril and Methodius (Shiner, Corpus Christi, Granger, Dubina, Cistern, Damon, Marak, etc.).
Each Sunday on or after July 7 the SS. Cyril and Methodius Heritage Day is being celebrated at Houston by Texans of Slavonic extraction.

Oldest Czech Texts

1. Czech elements in Old Church Slavonic texts (900-1000).
2. Czech words in Latin texts (about 1100)
3. Oldest Czech sentence (about 1200) - In the Latin founding charter of the Litoměřice chapter of canons.
4. Oldest known Czech poem (after 1200) - "Ostrov (Island) Song" (Píseň Ostrovská).
5. Oldest original Czech book (about 1300) - Dalimil's Chronicle (Dalimilova kronika).

Latin and Old Church Slavonic legends of St. Wenceslas and St. Ludmila (X) are the oldest literary monuments of Bohemian origin.
The first known Bohemian writer was Friar Kristián (X).
Canon Kosmas of Prague (XI-XII) was author of the first Bohemian chronicle in Latin.

" Lord Have Mercy"

Most Famous Old Czech Hymns

"Hospodine, pomiluj ny"
("Lord Have Mercy")-
Oldest Czech church hymn (X)

"Svatý Václave"
"Saint Wenceslaus Anthem" (XI)

"Ktož sú Boží bojovníci"
("Ye Warriors of God")-
Hussite battle hymn (XV)

XVI. Monuments in the Field of Humanities

1. Oldest art objects found in Czechoslovakia are about 30,000 years old (statues, drawings, whistles, etc.).

2. Ancient art (Roman) penetrated the territory of the country in the late Roman period (1-400 A.D.).

3. Most of the historical monuments in Czechoslovakia date from the millennium 800-1800 A.D. They are classified and distinguished according to their style.

800 - Pre-Romanesque art

1000 - Romanesque art

1234 - Gothic art

1492 - Renaissance art

1600 - Baroque art

1750 - Rococo art

1775 - Classical art

4. 19th century (1800-1900)

Empire style

Biedermayer

Romanticism

Historicism

Secession (Modern) style

5. 20th century

Constructivism

Cubism

Surrealism

Socialist realism, etc.

The choir of St. Vitus Cathedral in Prague (begun 1344) has the very first gothic net vault.

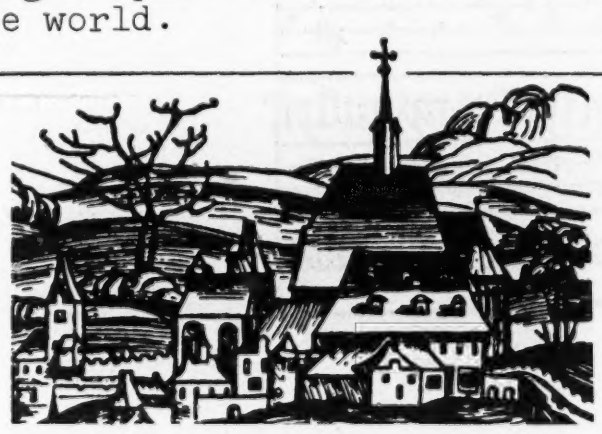
The name of the Spanish Hall of the Prague Castle (1589-96) is a testimony of Spanish influence on the imperial court at that time.

The Italian Chapel in Prague (1590-1600) is one of the first examples of baroque style outside Italy (Vlašská kaple).

The Serbian Church at Komárno (1770) has the richest late Byzantine interior.

The Anglican Church at Karlovy Vary (Carlsbad) (XIX) is an example of English Gothic Revival architecture in Central Europe.

The china altar of the Russian Church at Mariánské Lázně (Marienbad) (1900) is the largest porcelain artifact in the world.



A scene from Prague in the 15th century

XVII. Historical Monuments and Places of Interest

250	Preserved medieval towns
2,500	Castles, manors, mansions, chateaux, and fortresses
35,000	Historically valuable buildings
560	Reservations and national parks
500	Museums
2,000	Caves, caverns, chasms
1,000	Natural mineral springs
55	Famous spa towns

Because of its extraordinary importance in the history of world music, Bohemia used to be called "The Conservatory of Europe." This nickname of the country was introduced by the famous English music historian Charles Burney (1726-1814).

First European Christian places of worship using the vernacular language (Old Church Slavonic) instead of old "holy" languages (Latin, Greek, Hebrew) - about 20 Great Moravian churches connected with the SS. Cyril and Methodius mission in the 9th century. Discovered by recent archeological excavations.

First gothic monastery in Central and Eastern Europe - Bl. Agnes in Prague (1234).

Oldest preserved Jewish synagogue in Europe - The Old-New Synagogue in Prague (1270).

First chapel of Reformation - The Bethlehem Chapel in Prague (since 1402).

First church of Reformation - St. Martin in the Wall in Prague (since 1414).

First cathedral of Reformation - Our Lady of Týn in Prague (since 1435).

First university of Reformation - Charles University in Prague (since 1417).

First city and fortress of Reformation - Tábor in South Bohemia (founded 1420).

First place of worship of the international Unity of Brethren (Moravian Church) - the congregation house at Kunvald, East Bohemia (founded 1457).

Largest Jesuit center in the world - the Prague Clementinum (since 1556).

XVIII. Most Popular Foods

Pork sausages, hot dogs (frankfurters) - klobásy, horké párky

Beef noodle soup (nudlová polévka)
Liver - dumpling soup (vývar s játrovými knedlíčky)

Roast pork loin (or roast goose) ——— with caraway seeds (kmín)
Bread dumplings
Braised cabbage (or sauerkraut) (vepřová, knedlík, zelí)

Beer (pivo)

Beef tenderloin with cream sauce (svíčková)
Bread dumplings (houskové knedlíky)

Fruit dumplings (ovocné knedlíky)
Dessert crepes (palačinky)
Filled sweet buns (kolaches) - koláče

Daily Per Capita Consumption in Calories (1961-62)

	Total	Meat	Milk*	Fats & Oils	Cereals	Eggs
ČSSR	3,134	340	234	406	1,371	28
USA	3,100	569	426	470	674	64

*including all milk products

XIX. Most Popular Sports

Soccer and Ice Hockey

Volleyball

Track and field athletics

Table Tennis

Skiing

Gymnastics and Calisthenics

> The famous SOKOL (Falcon) organization was founded in 1862 in Prague, Czechoslovakia. The first American Sokol unit was founded in 1865 in St. Louis, Missouri. Soon after that it appeared also in Texas.

XX. Most Important English Words of Bohemian Origin

Dollar

Pistol

Howitzer

Robot (see your Webster)

XXI. Most Important Czech Cultural and Technical Contributions to Everyday American Life

Budweiser-type beer (Budweis is the German name for České Budějovice, a city in South Bohemia famous for its beer.)

Kolaches

Polka

The song "Roll Out the Barrel"

Koh-I-Noor Pencils

Contact Lenses

Supraphon Records

Artia Books

XXII. Fifty Most Famous Czechs and Slovaks

HUS, Jan (XV) -- Rector of Charles University in Prague, religious reformer, first martyr for Reformation in 1415.

ŽIŽKA, Jan (XV) -- Hussite military leader. Introduced field artillery and first tanks, as well as pistols and howitzers.

KOMENSKÝ, Jan Amos (XVI-XVII) Comenius -- Great educator, author of the first illustrated textbook. He was considered for the office of first president of Harvard University. Bishop of the Unity of Brethren (Moravians).

JESENSKÝ, Jan (XVI-XVII) Jesenius -- Physician (first public dissection).

HOLLAR, Václav (XVII) -- Internationally famous engraver, admired by Rembrandt, buried in London.

ŠKRÉTA, Karel (XVII) -- Famous baroque painter.

KUPECKÝ, Jan (XVII-XVIII) -- Baroque portraitist, internationally famous.

JÁNOŠÍK, Juraj (XVII-XVIII) -- People's hero (like Robin Hood).

BEL, Matej (XVII-XVIII) -- Outstanding encyclopedist.

DIVIŠ, Prokop (XVII-XVIII) -- Inventor of the first lightning conductor outside America in 1754.

MYSLIVEČEK, Josef (XVIII) Venatorini -- Musician, called in Italy the Divine Bohemian.

BOŽEK, Josef (XVIII-XIX) -- Mechanic, inventor of a steam vehicle in 1815.

RYBA, Jan Jakub (XVIII-XIX) -- Musician, composer of the famous Czech Christmas Mass.

DOBROVSKÝ, Josef (XVIII-XIX) -- Founder of modern Slavonic philology.

ŠAFÁRIK, Pavol Jozef (XVIII-XIX) -- Founder of Slavonic archeology.

KOLLÁR, Ján (XIX) -- Founder of literary panslavism.

PALACKÝ, František (XIX) -- "Father of the Nation," greatest historian of the National Revival period.

PURKYNĚ, Jan Evangelista (XIX) -- Internationally famous founder of modern physiology. He introduced the term protoplasm.

VEVERKA, František and Václav (XIX) -- Farmer and blacksmith, inventors of modern ploughshare.

ŠTÚR, Ludovít (XIX) -- Leader of Slovak National Revival.

MÁCHA, Karel Hynek (XIX) -- Popular romantic poet.

HAVLÍČEK, Karel (Borovský) (XIX) -- Poet, writer and journalist, fighter against Austrian and Russian absolutism. Published American Declaration of Independence in 1848.

NĚMCOVÁ, Božena (XIX) -- Greatest Czech woman writer, author of the famous novel Granny.

NERUDA, Jan (XIX) -- Poet, author of famous Cosmic Songs. His name used as nickname by the most outstanding contemporary Chilian poet.

SMETANA, Bedřich (XIX) -- Most famous Czech composer.

DVOŘÁK, Antonín (XIX) -- Composer who spent three years in the USA and composed here his glorious "New World Symphony."

HOLUB, Emil (XIX) -- Internationally famous traveler (1890 in the USA).

TYRŠ, Miroslav (XIX) -- Founder of the famous Sokol organization existing also in America.

BROŽÍK, Václav (XIX) -- Painter, especially of large pictures such as "Jan Hus Before the Church Council of Constance," etc.; his "Columbus and Isabella" on United States stamps in 1893.

ALEŠ, Mikuláš (XIX) -- Most popular engraver. He illustrated Sládek's translation of Longfellow's The Song of Hiawatha.

MYSLBEK, Josef Václav (XIX) -- Internationally famous sculptor. Most famous is his Saint Wenceslas on the Wenceslas Square in Prague.

HVIEZDOSLAV, Pavol Országh (XIX-XX) -- Greatest Slovak poet.

JIRÁSEK, Alois (XIX-XX) -- Author of famous historic novels.

MASARYK, Tomáš Garrigue (XIX-XX) -- Philosopher, statesman (first president). He was several times in the USA. His wife was American.

ŠTEFÁNIK, Milan Rastislav (XIX-XX) -- Astronomer, air force general, statesman. He also visited the USA.

JANÁČEK, Leoš (XIX-XX) -- Most famous Moravian composer. Author of the famous Glagolitic Mass in Old Church Slavonic.

KUBELÍK, Jan (XIX-XX) -- Glorious violinist (several times in the USA).

KŘIŽÍK, Fratišek (XIX-XX) -- Technician, inventor of the automatic regulator of the electric arc. Friend and collaborator of Edison.

JANSKÝ, Jan (XIX-XX) -- Physician; discovered four blood groups.

HROZNÝ, Bedřich (XIX-XX) -- Founder of Hittitology.

ŠVABINSKÝ, Max (XIX-XX) -- Outstanding painter and engraver.

BEZRUČ, Petr (XIX-XX) -- Poet, author of famous Silesian Songs depicting the hard life of ancestors of most Texans of Czech extraction.

LADA, Josef (XIX-XX) -- Popular painter.

HAŠEK, Jaroslav (XX) -- Author of the famous novel The Good Soldier Schweik.

ČAPEK, Karel (XX) -- Internationally famous writer.

FUČÍK, Julius (XX) -- Journalist, author of the famous Report From the Gallows.

MARTINŮ, Bohuslav (XX) -- Composer (He lived 12 years in the USA).

HEYROVSKÝ, Jaroslav (XX) -- Founder of polarography, Nobel prize winner.

TRNKA, Jiří (XX) -- Author of famous puppet movies.

FIALKA, Ladislav (XX) -- Famous dancer and mime.

BEŇOVSKÝ, MORIC (XVIII) -- King of Madagascar (1776-1786) of Slovak extraction. He also fought in Washington's revolutionary army for American independence; national hero of Madagascar.

KUBITSCHEK, JUSCELINO (XX) -- President of Brazil (1956-1961) of Czech extraction. His major achievement was the construction of the new inland capital of Brasilia.

XXIII. Presidents of Czechoslovakia

PREWAR

MASARYK, Tomáš Garrigue (1918-35)

BENEŠ, Edvard (1935-38)

HÁCHA, Emil (1938-39)

(1939-1945 World War II
German Occupation)

POSTWAR

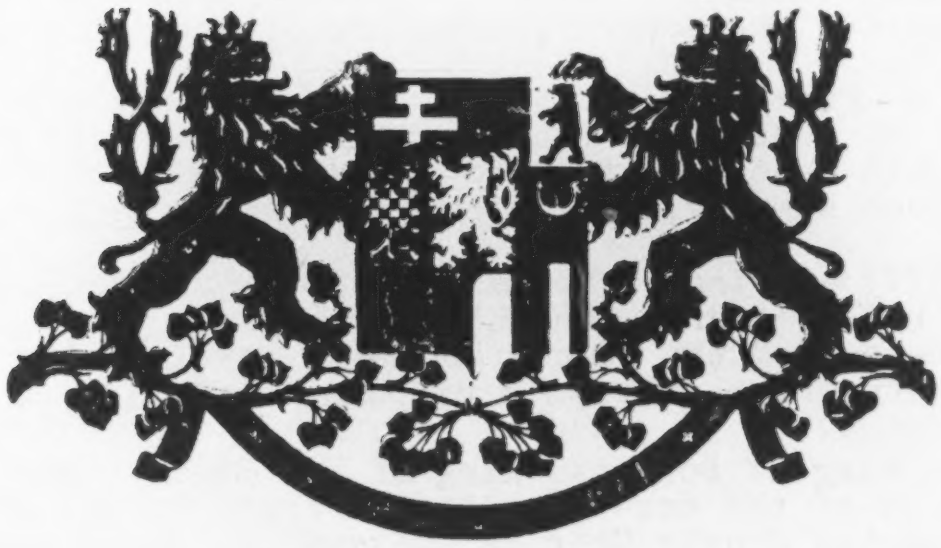
BENEŠ, Edvard (1945-48)

GOTTWALD, Klement (1948-53)

ZÁPOTOCKÝ, Antonín (1953-57)

NOVOTNÝ, Antonín (1957-68)

SVOBODA, Ludvík (1968-)



Escutcheon used on the presidential flag 1920-1960.
In 1960 it was replaced by the normal coat of arms.

XXIV. Most Famous Monarchs in Czechoslovak History

MAROBOD (I) -- One of the very first barbarian kings in Western political history. Educated in Rome, he ruled his Marcomanni in Bohemia and fought against Rome at the time of Jesus Christ. He died at Ravenna, where he was interned.

At the same time another king, Vannius, recognized by Rome, ruled his Quadi in Slovakia.

SAMO (VII) -- The very first known West Slavonic ruler. Educated in the Merovingian Frankish Empire, he united Central European Slavs against Western Franks and Eastern Avars.

RASTISLAV (IX) -- Prince of Great Moravia. He became ally of the Byzantine Empire and accepted Byzantine Eastern Christianity as state religion of his country. The Pope of Rome recognized Old Church Slavonic as liturgical language of Great Moravia, while in other Western countries he allowed only Latin. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle deals with Great Moravia.

VÁCLAV (X) -- Wenceslas, Prince of Bohemia, religious Christian ruler, hero of Latin and Old Slavonic legends ("Good King Wenceslas").

VRATISLAV II (XI) -- First Czech king of Bohemia. He helped the Holy Roman emperor in his fight against the Pope of Rome. His army took Rome for the emperor. Defender of Slavonic liturgy.

VLADISLAV II (XII) -- Second Czech king of Bohemia, famous crusader. His army marched through Hungary, Serbia, Bulgaria, Byzantium, Russia, and Poland and fought in Germany and Italy, where he took Milan for the emperor. Founder of new Latin monasteries.

OTAKAR II (XIII) -- Přemysl II. Otakar - King of Bohemia and ruler of Austria. He controlled the territory between the Baltic and Adriatic Seas. He founded a large number of cities. The Italian poet Dante glorifies him in his Divine Comedy.

VÁCLAV II (XIII-XIV) -- King of Bohemia and Poland, poet and musician. Lover of both Western Minnesang and Eastern Byzantine church chant. He edited the famous Bohemian Royal Mining Law - Ius Regale Montanorum. He sent a diplomatic mission to England.

KAREL IV (XIV) -- King of Bohemia, king of the Romans, and Holy Roman emperor. One of the most educated European rulers of all times. He founded the Prague Charles University, the Slavonic glagolitic Emmaus Monastery in Prague, Carlsbad Spa, etc. During his time Prague became the center of European culture (Father of the Fatherland). His daughter Ann was queen of England, wife of Richard II.

JIŘÍ PODĚBRADSKÝ (XV) -- George of Podiebrad, the very first non-Catholic king in the history of Western Christianity. UNESCO honored him as the first to propose to establish a united nations organization.

RUDOLF II (XVI) -- King of Bohemia and Hungary, ruler of Austria, and Holy Roman emperor. Grandson of both Emperor Charles V, king of Spain, and his brother Emperor Ferdinand I, king of Bohemia and Hungary. He was typical Renaissance ruler who concentrated the best European scholars, men of science, artists, writers and musicians of his time in his Prague residence, where he had his famous art gallery, library, and precious collections. He was educated in Spain.

JOSEF II (XVIII) -- Holy Roman emperor, king of Bohemia and Hungary and ruler of Austria. He introduced the enlightened despotism in Habsburg countries (11,000 laws and 6,000 decrees). His most important reforms were the emancipation of serfs and the toleration edict recognizing non-Catholic churches. A negative feature of his reign was the attempt to Germanize the non-German majority of his empire.

FRANZ JOSEF III (XIX-XX) -- Austrian emperor, and king of Bohemia and Hungary. This "last monarch of the old school" reigned for a longer period than any other European monarch. He presided over the slow disintegration of the Habsburg empire. Nearly 70 years of his rule were connected with social reaction and national oppression in his empire. Under him the ancestors of most Texans of Czechoslovak extraction left the old country for America. His brother Maximilian became emperor of Mexico, where he was executed in 1867. After his death in 1916 Francis Joseph was succeeded by his great-nephew Karl who was the last ruler of Austria-Hungary including Bohemia, Moravia, Czech Silesia, Slovakia, and Ruthenia which formed the Czechoslovak Republic in 1918.

Dynasties in Czechoslovakia: Great Moravian Mojmír Dynasty (until 906), Czech Přemysl Dynasty (until 1306), Luxembourg (until 1437), Jagiello (until 1526), Habsburg (until 1918).

King George of Podiebrad
(1458-1471)

XXV. Other Internationally Famous Personalities Born in Czechoslovakia

SCIENTISTS AND SCHOLARS

HÁJEK, Tadeáš (XVI) -- Nemicus, physician and universal scientist.

MARCI, Marcus (XVII) -- Famous physicist and physician.

HAENKE, Thadeus (XVIII-XIX) -- Traveler and botanist.

BOLZANO, Bernardo (XVIII-XIX) -- Philosopher and mathematician, pioneer of modern logic.

STERNBERG, Kaspar (XVIII-XIX) -- Founder of paleobotany.

BALUDIANSKI, Mikhail (XVIII-XIX) -- Lawyer, first president of St. Petersburgh University in Russia.

ALBERT, Eduard (XIX) -- Founder of famous surgery school.

ROKITANSKI, Karl (XIX) -- Founder of pathological anatomy.

MENDEL, Johann Gregor (XIX) -- Founder of genetics.

ŠTÚR, Dionýz (XIX) -- Director of the Imperial Geological Institute in Vienna.

BRAUNER, Bohuslav (XIX-XX) -- One of the pioneers of modern chemistry.

FREUD, Sigmund (XIX-XX) -- Founder of psychoanalysis.

MACH, Ernst (XIX-XX) -- Physicist and philosopher, founder of empiriocriticism.

HUSSERL, Edmund (XIX-XX) -- Philosopher, founder of phenomenology.

KAUTSKY, Karl (XIX-XX) -- Sociologist and politician.

MUSIL, Alois (XIX-XX) -- Outstanding specialist in Arabic philology and archeology.

LEXA, František (XIX-XX) -- One of the founders of contemporary Egyptology.

LESNÝ, Vincenc (XIX-XX) -- One of the founders of contemporary Indology.

RYPKA, Jan (XIX-XX) -- Greatest specialist in Persian literature.

MATHESIUS, Vilém (XIX-XX) -- Founder of the Prague School of Linguistics.

NĚMEC, Bohumil (XIX-XX) -- Famous botanist.

BURIAN, František (XX) -- Founder of modern plastic surgery school.

LAUFBERGER, Vilém (XX) -- Pioneer in spaciocardiography.

WICHTERLE, Otto (XX) -- Outstanding specialist in macromolecular chemistry, inventor of contact lenses of flexible plastic.

ŠORM, František (XX) -- Representative of the Prague School of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry.

MRKOS, Antonín (XX) -- Antarctic explorer.

ANDĚL, Karel (XX) -- Selenologist; crater on the moon named for him.

RÜKL, Antonín (XX) -- Selenologist; author of a famous map of the moon.

MUSICIANS AND COMPOSERS

HARANT z Polžic, Kryštof (XVI-XVII)

MICHNA z Otradovic, Adam (XVII)

ZELENKA, Jan Dismas (XVII-XVIII)

ČERNOHORSKÝ, Bohuslav M. (XVIII)

BRIXI, Frant. Xaver (XVIII)

STAMITZ, Jan V. (XVIII)

RICHTER, Frant. Xaver (XVIII)

BENDA, Jiří A. (XVIII)

DUSÍK, Jan L. (XVIII-XIX)

REJCHA, Antonín (XVIII-XIX)

HUMMEL, Johann N. (XVIII-XIX)

LEHÁR, Franz (XIX-XX)

MAHLER, Gustav (XIX-XX)

Records with compositions of all these composers are available in the USA.

ARTISTS

MASTER OF VYŠŠÍ BROD (XIV) -- Gothic painter.

MASTER OF TŘEBOŇ (XIV) -- Gothic painter.

MASTER PAUL OF LEVOČA (XV) -- Gothic sculptor.

REJT, Benedikt (XV) -- Gothic architect.

REJSEK, Matěj (XV) -- Gothic architect.

BRANDL, Petr (XVII-XVIII) -- Baroque painter.

RAINER, Václav V. (XVII-XVIII) -- Baroque painter.

BROKOFF, Ferdinand (XVII-XVIII) -- Baroque sculptor.

DIENTZENHOFER, Christoph (XVIII) -- Baroque architect.

NAVRÁTIL, Josef (XVIII-XIX)
MÁNES, Josef (XIX)
PURKYNĚ, Karel (XIX)
KOSÁREK, Adolf (XIX)
MAŘÁK, Julius (XIX)
CHITUSSI, Antonín (XIX)
ČERMÁK, Jaroslav (XIX)
SLAVÍČEK, Antonín (XIX-XX)
MUCHA, Alfons (XIX-XX)
KUBA, Ludvík (XIX-XX)
} Famous painters

ZÍTEK, Josef (XIX-XX) -- Architect of the national theatre.

ŠTURSA, Jan (XIX-XX)
ŠALOUN, Ladislav (XIX-XX)
GUTTFREUND, Otto (XIX-XX)
BÍLEK, František (XIX-XX)
} Famous sculptors

GOČÁR, Josef (XIX-XX) -- Modern architect.

ČAPEK, Josef (XIX-XX) -- Modern painter.

ZRZAVÝ, Jan (XIX-XX) -- Modern painter.

KUBÍN, Otokar (XIX-XX) -- Oton Coubine, most outstanding French painter of Czech extraction.

KUPKA, František (XIX-XX) -- One of the pioneers of abstract painting.

FULLA, L'udovít (XX) -- Famous Slovak modern painter.

WRITERS (Only those who wrote neither Czech nor Slovak)

VON SAAZ, Johann (XIV-XV) -- Most outstanding medieval German poet from Bohemia.

STIFTER, Adalbert (XIX) -- Most outstanding Austrian novelist.

DUKHNOVICH, Alexander (XIX) -- Writer and poet, spiritual leader of Ruthenian revival.

MADÁCH, Imre (XIX) -- Hungarian writer; his Tragedy of Man famous throughout the world.

JÓKAI, Mor (XIX-XX) -- Most famous Hungarian novelist.

RILKE, Rainer Maria (XIX-XX) -- Outstanding Prague German poet.

SUTTNER, Berta (XIX-XX) -- Pacifist, Nobel prize winner.

WERFEL, Franz (XIX-XX) -- Internationally famous German Jewish novelist from Prague.

KAFKA, Franz (XIX-XX) -- Great German Jewish writer in Prague.

INVENTORS

KEMPELEN, Wolfgang (XVIII) -- First cybernetic machines.

SENEFELDER, Alois (XVIII-XIX) -- Lithography.

WINZLER, Andreas (XIX) -- Gas illumination.

RESSEL, Josef (XIX) -- Ship's screw (propeller)

PETZVAL, Jozef (XIX) -- Photo optics (Voigtländer).

STODOLA, Aurel (XIX-XX) -- Turbo-jet engines.

OČENÁŠEK, Karel (XX) -- Rotary motor.

INDUSTRIALISTS

ŠKODA, Emil (XIX) -- Organizer of the famous Czech engineering concern which delivered parts for the hydro-power station at Niagara Falls.

KOLBEN, Emil (XIX-XX) -- Founder of the famous Prague electric engineering concern. Assistant to Thomas Edison in East Orange, New Jersey.

BAŤA, Tomáš (XIX-XX) -- Founder of the most famous shoe-making concern which can be found in 90 countries. The United States center of the Bata Shoe Company is in Belcamp, Maryland.

ROMAN, Štefan (X) -- Uranium king in Canada

MILITARY LEADERS

ČÁK Trenčiansky, Matúš (XIII-XIV) -- Greatest Slovak medieval ruler and leader.

ŽIŽKA z Trocnova, Jan (XIV-XV) -- The famous Hussite generalissimo.

HOLÝ, Prokop (XIV-XV) -- Great successor of Jan Žižka.

JISKRA z Brandýsa, Jan (XV) -- Famous Czech military leader in Slovakia.

VALDŠTEJN, Albrecht (XVI-XVII) -- Imperial generalissimo Wallenstein in the Thirty Years' War. Glorified by Calderón, Schiller, Beethoven, Smetana etc.

THÖKÖLY, Imre (XVII-XVIII) -- Famous Hungarian anti-imperial (i.e. anti-Habsburg) military leader in Slovakia.

RÁKÓCZY, Ferenc (XVII-XVIII) -- Anti-imperial leader. The famous Rakoczy march composed for him by a Gypsy musician, modified by Czech musician Růžička and used by F. Liszt and H. Berlioz ("The Damnation of Faust.")

RADECKÝ Josef (XVIII-XIX) -- Imperial Field Marshal Radetzky. He suppressed the liberation movement in Italy. The famous Radetzky march composed by Johann Strauss (Father).

XXVI. Saints

CZECH AND SLOVAK SAINTS

St. Wenceslaus of Bohemia (X) -- Prince Václav, the famous "Good King Wenceslas" of the English carol.

St. Ludmila (X) -- Wenceslaus' grandmother, princess of Bohemia.

St. Adalbert of Prague (X) -- Vojtěch, bishop of Prague.

St. Procopius (XI) -- Prokop, founder and abbot of the Slavonic Sázava Monastery in Bohemia.

Bl. Agnes (XIII) -- Anežka, princess of Bohemia and Abbess in Prague.

St. John Nepomucen (XIV) -- Jan Nepomucký, vicar general of Prague, patron of bridges.

Besides these most popular saints, about 30 other celestials (saints, blesseds, venerables) of Czech and Slovak origin can be found in the Roman Catholic Calender.

Statues of the famous Infant Jesus of Prague (Pražské Jezulátko) can be found in many Catholic churches all over the world. (In Spanish, Niño Jesús de Praga.)

MOST FAMOUS SAINTS WHO LIVED AND WORKED IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SS. Cyril and Methodius (IX) -- Byzantine Macedonians.

Bl. Ivan (IX-X) -- Slav.

Bl. Gunther (X) -- German.

St. Edmund Campion (XVI) -- English.

St. Peter Canisius (XVI) -- Dutch.

St. Laurence of Brindisi (XVI-XVII) -- Italian.

MOST FAMOUS FOREIGN SAINTS BORN IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

St. Elizabeth of Thuringia (XIII) -- Germany.

Bl. Odoric of Pordenone (XIII-XIV) - Italy (Czech parentage).

Bl. Charles Spinola (XVI-XVII) -- Japan.

Bl. John N. Newman (XIX) -- United States. Bishop of Philadelphia, the first United States citizen to be canonized. (Real name Neumann.)

Bl. Miriam Teresa Demianovich (XX) -- USA, from Convent Station, New Jersey, is of Slovak parentage.

MOST FAMOUS FOREIGN SAINTS BURIED IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

St. Vitus (III-IV) -- Sicily.

St. Sigismund (VI) -- Burgundy.

St. Norbert (XI-XII) -- Saxony.

St. Margaret (XIII) -- Hungary.

Skulls of such outstanding saints as the Roman Castulus (III), the Celt Gall (VII); and relics of other famous saints can be found in Czechoslovakia.

870 - Founding of the Great Moravian archbishopric using Old Church Slavonic as liturgical language.

973 - Latin bishopric of Prague founded. In 1344 erected to archbishopric.

XXVII. Outstanding Religious Thinkers

BORN IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Arnošt z Pardubic (XIV) -- First archbishop of Prague, friend of Petrarch.

Jan ze Středy (XIV) -- Bishop and scholar, imperial chancellor (Johannes von Neumarkt in German).

Vojtěch Raňkův z Ježova (XIV) -- Rector of the Paris University.

Jan Milíč z Kroměříže (XIV) -- Forerunner of Jan Hus, most excellent preacher of Czech pre-Reformation.

Matěj z Janova (XIV) -- Forerunner of Jan Hus, master of the Paris University.

Tomáš Štítný (XIV) -- Forerunner of Jan Hus, the first layman to deal with theological problems.

Jan Hus (XIV-XV) -- Rector of the Charles University in Prague, first martyr for Reformation. He was influenced by the English reformer Wycliffe.

Jeroným Pražský (XIV-XV) -- Hieronymus of Prague, university master in Prague, Heidelberg, Paris and Oxford, follower of Wycliffe, martyr for Reformation.

Jakoubek ze Stříbra (XIV-XV) -- Master Jacobellus, leading ideologist of Czech Reformation.

Jan Želivský (XIV-XV) -- Most radical Hussite preacher.

Petr Chelčický (XIV-XV) -- Spiritual father of the Unity of Brethren (Moravian Church).

Jan Rokycana (XIV-XV) -- Utraquist archbishop of Prague, first non-Catholic archbishop.

Leonard Stöckel (XIV-XVI) -- Friend of Martin Luther, apostle of Reformation in East Slovakia.

Jan Blahoslav (XVI) -- Outstanding scholar, bishop of the Unity of Brethren (Moravians).

Jan Amos Komenský (XVI-XVII) -- Comenius, "teacher of nations," greatest bishop of the Unity of Brethren.

COMING TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA FROM ABROAD

Konrad Waldhauser (XIV) -- Forerunner of Jan Hus; great German preacher in Prague.

Peter Payne (XV) -- Master of the Charles University; greatest English Hussite.

Martin Luther (XV-XVI) -- Great German reformer. He visited Boží Dar and Jáchymov in West Bohemia. Luther was called "the Saxon Huss" by his contemporaries.

Thomas Münzer (XV-XVI) -- Most radical German reformer. He preached in Prague in 1521.

Johannes Mathesius (XV-XVI) -- First Lutheran pastor in Bohemia; friend and first biographer of Martin Luther.

CHIEF FOLLOWERS OF CZECH REFORMATION ABROAD

Nikolaus von Dresden (XIV-XV) -- First German Hussite martyr for Reformation (1417).

Gilles Mersault (XIV-XV) -- French Hussite martyr (1423).

Paul Craw-Crawar (XIV-XV) -- Pavel z Kravař, Hussite. First martyr for Reformation in Scotland (1433).

Nikolaus Ludwig von Zinzendorf (XVIII) -- Greatest organizer of the international Unity of Brethren (Moravians); also in America.

John Wesley (XVIII) -- Founder of Methodism. On his trip to Georgia he met Moravians. On returning to England he frequently attended their chapel at Fetter Lane in London, where the preacher Peter Boehler influenced him. In 1738 Wesley visited the chief center of the Unity of Brethren (Moravians) founded by Zinzendorf at Herrenhut (Ochranov) in Wendish Lusatia (East Germany).

Seal of the Unity of Brethren (Moravian Church), founded in 1457. This seal can be seen on the stained-glass window in the church at Wesley, Texas.

XXVIII. Outstanding Personalities Who Lived and Worked in Czechoslovakia

PHILOSOPHY, SOCIOLOGY, POLITICS

Marcus Aurelius (II)

Di Rienzo, Cola (XIV)

Bruno, Giordano (XVI)

Descartes, René (XVII)

Leibniz, Gottfried Wilhelm (XVII-XVIII)

Lafayette, Marquis de (XVIII)

Bakunin, Mikhail A. (XIX)

Ypsilanti, Alexander (XIX)

Marx, Karl (XIX)

Lenin, Vladimir I. (XIX-XX)

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY

Regiomontanus, Johannes (XV) -- Astronomy (Orientation tables used by Columbus)

Paracelsus, Philippus Aureolus (XV-XVI) -- Chemistry, physiology

Agricola, Georgius (XVI) -- Mineralogy (founder)

Mathesius, Johannes (XVI) -- Mining

Löw, Rabbi (XVI-XVII) -- Levi, creator of the first robot (golem)

Brahe, Tycho (XVI-XVII) -- Astronomy

Kepler, Johannes (XVI-XVII) -- Astronomy

Bürgi, Jobst (XVI-XVII) -- Mathematics (logarithms)

Lavoisier, Antoine L. (XVIII) -- Chemistry

Doppler, Christian (XIX) -- Physics

Barrande, Joachime (XIX) -- Geology

Nobel, Alfred (XIX) -- Chemistry

Volta, Alessandro (XIX) -- Physics

Mannesmann, Max (XIX) -- Technology (seamless steel tubes)

Tesla, Nikola (XIX-XX) -- Physics

Edison, Thomas A. (XIX-XX) -- Physics

Kaplan, Viktor (XIX-XX) -- Technology (Kaplan turbine)

Schweitzer, Albert (XIX-XX) -- Medicine and philanthropy

Trubetzkoi, Nikolai (XIX-XX) -- Linguistics (founder of phonology)

Jakobson, Roman (XX) -- Philology (one of the founders of the Prague school, now at Harvard). His first wife Dr. Svatava Pirková-Jakobson is professor of Czech at the University of Texas at Austin.

MUSIC

De Machaud, Guillaume (XIV)

Hassler, Hans L. (XVI-XVII)

Lasso, Orlando (XVI-XVII)

Gallus-Petelin, J. (XVI-XVII)

Bach, Johann S. (XVII-XVIII)

Gluck, Christoph W. (XVIII)

Mozart, Wolfgang A. (XVIII)

Haydn, Joseph (XVIII-XIX)

Beethoven, Ludwig Van (XVIII-XIX)

Weber, Karl Maria (XVIII-XIX)

Schubert, Franz (XVIII-XIX)

Chopin, Frederic (XIX)

Liszt, Franz (XIX)

Wagner, Richard (XIX)

Chaikovski, Piotr I. (XIX-XX)

LITERATURE

Marcus Aurelius (II)

Tannhäuser (XIII)

Petrarca, Francesco (XIV)

Weston, Elizabeth J. (XVI-XII)

Casanova, Giovanni G. (XVIII)

Pellico, Silvio (XVIII-XIX)

Chateaubriand, François R. De (XVIII-XIX)

Schiller, Friedrich (XVIII-XIX)

Goethe, Johann W. (XVIII-XIX)

Turgenev, Ivan S. (XIX)

Gogol, Nikolai V. (XIX)

Dostoevski, Feodor M. (XIX)

Andersen, Hans C. (XIX)

Apollinaire, Guillaume (XIX-XX)

Jerome, Jerome K. (XIX-XX)

Neruda, Pablo (XX)

Ginsberg, Allen (XX)

The greatest works of world literature concerning Czechoslovakia are:

Marcus Aurelius: Meditations (II)

Alfred the Great: Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (IX)

Dante Alighieri: The Divine Comedy (XIII-XIV)

William Shakespeare: The Winter's Tale (XVI-XVII)

Friedrich Schiller: Wallenstein (XVIII-XIX)

Leo Tolstoy: War and Peace (XIX)

George Sand: Consuelo (XIX)

Franz Kafka: The Trial (XX)

ARTS

Arras, Matthias De (XIV) -- Architect

Parler, Peter (XIV) -- Architect

Wurmser, Nikolaus (XIV) -- Painter

Theodoricus, Master (XIV) -- Painter

Von Aachen, Hans (XVI-XVII) -- Painter

De Vries, Adrien (XVI-XVII) -- Sculptor

Spranger, Bartholomeus (XVI-XVI) -- Painter

Sadeler, Egidius (XVI-XVII) -- Engraver

Mathey, Jean Baptiste (XVII) -- Architect

Lurago, Anselmo (XVII-XVIII) -- Architect

Caratti, Francesco (XVII-XVIII) -- Architect

Alliprandi, Giovanni (XVII-XVIII) -- Architect

Santini, Giovanni (XVII-XVIII) -- Architect

Hildebrandt, Johann L. (XVII-XVIII) -- Architect

Maulbertsch, Franz A. (XVII-XVIII) -- Painter

Donner, Rafael (XVII-XVIII) -- Sculptor

Braun, Matthias B. (XVII-XVIII) -- Sculptor

Fischer Von Erlach, Johann B. (XVII-XVIII) -- Architect

Plečnik, Jože (XIX-XX) -- Architect

Kokoschka, Oskar (XIX-XX) -- Painter

Many outstanding travelers and explorers came from Czechoslovakia. The first internationally famous Czech traveler was the Franciscan friar Odoric of Pordenone (1286-1331), son of a Czech nobleman in North Italy then held by Otakar II, king of Bohemia. Odoric visited and described Armenia, Syria, Iraq, Persia, India, China, Tibet and Indonesia. He was a contemporary of Marco Polo. He became Beatus (blessed) in the Church of Rome.

XXIX. Most Outstanding Representatives of Non-Central European Nations Who Lived and Worked in Czechoslovakia

Ibrahim Ibn Iakub (X) -- Spanish Jewish merchant, diplomat, and geographer who visited Prague as envoy of the Arabic Caliph of Cordoba. Author of the first detailed report on Prague (in Arabic) in 965.

De Machaud, Guillaume (XIV) -- French poet and greatest composer of the 14th century. Secretary to the King of Bohemia John of Luxembourg.

Tavast, Maunu (XV) -- Finnish Bishop of Turku, greatest scholar of medieval Finland, graduate of the Charles University in Prague.

Piccolomini, Aeneas Silvius (XV) -- Pope of Rome (Pius II), Italian renaissance scholar, author of the Bohemian Chronicle.

Payne, Peter (XV) -- Oxford master of arts, principle of St. Edmund's Hall, and head of Lollard masters; master of Charles University and outstanding Hussite leader and diplomat.

Skoryna, Francisk (XVI) -- White Russian scientist and scholar. He edited in Prague the very first printed Russian Bible (1517).

Palaiologos, Iakovos Olympidarios (XVI) -- Greek scholar from the Island of Chios.

Delmedigo, Joseph Solomon (XVI-XVII) -- Greek Jewish scholar and scientist from Candia, Crete. Disciple of Galileo.

De Boodt, Anselmus Boëtius (XVI-XVII) -- Belgian physician and mineralogist, author of Historia Gemmarum et Lapidum.

D'Elhuyar y de Suvisa, Don Fausto (XVIII-XIX) -- Spanish chemist and mineralogist who studied the technology of amalgamation at the Mining Academy at Banská Štiavnica, Slovakia. He was in charge of Mexican mines.

The very first Bohemian who appeared in America was Joachim Ganz, a Jewish explorer who took part in the British colonizing expedition sent in 1585 by Sir Walter Raleigh to Virginia to prospect for minerals. At the same time the famous Jewish scholar David Ganz from Prague wrote about America in his books.

XXX. Most Famous Personalities From Czechoslovakia in the USA

SCIENTISTS

Heřman, Augustin (XVII) -- Geographer (first Czech in America in 1644).

Hrdlička, Aleš (XIX-XX) -- One of the founders of American anthropology (Museum of Man in Washington, D.C.).

Terzaghi, Karl (XIX-XX) -- Founder of soil mechanics (Harvard University).

SCHOLARS

Nykl, Alois (XIX-XX) -- Philologist speaking 16 languages and understanding 28. (Northwestern University and Oriental Institute, Chicago).

Dvorník, František (XIX-XX) -- Most outstanding Slavist-Byzantologist (Harvard and Dumbarton Oaks).

Odložilík, Otakar (XX) -- Historian, specialist in the field of Czech Reformation (Pennsylvania University).

TRAVELERS

Haenke, Tadeáš (XVIII-XIX) -- Famous explorer of America. Discoverer of the royal water lily.

Náprstek, Vojta (XIX) -- Founder of the Museum of American, African and Asian cultures in Prague.

Vojtěch, Václav (XIX-XX) -- Participant in Byrd's Antarctic expedition in 1928.

INVENTORS

Gerstner, Franz A. (XVIII-XIX) -- Constructor of the first European continental railroad.

Murgaš, Jozef (XIX-XX) -- Famous electrician (12 patents).

Banič, Štefan (XIX-XX) -- Inventor of parachute.

WRITERS

Sealsfield, Charles (XVIII-XIX) -- Karel Postel, one of the first authors to write about American Indians. He was in Texas in 1827-28.

Sládek, Josef V. (XIX-XX) -- Famous poet, translator of Longfellow's The Song of Hiawatha.

Werfel, Franz (XIX-XX) -- Outstanding novelist. The American movie "The Song of Bernadette" was based upon his novel. His poem "A Prague Ballad" was "dreamed on a train ride from the State of Missouri to the State of Texas."

COMPOSERS	Dvořák, Antonín (XIX)	
	Martinů, Bohuslav (XIX-XX)	
	Friml, Rudolf (XIX-XX)	
SINGERS	Destinová, Ema (XIX-XX)	Metropolitan Opera
	Burian, Karel (XIX-XX)	
	Ludikar, Pavel (XIX-XX)	
MUSICIANS	Serkin, Rudolf (XX) -- Pianist	
	Firkušný, Rudolf (XX) -- Pianist	
	Kubelík, Rafael (XX) -- Conductor	
ARTISTS	Eidlitz, Leopold (XIX-XX) -- Founder of the famous American architectural dynasty.	
	Polášek, Albín (XIX-XX) -- Outstanding sculptor.	
	Lecoque, Alois (XX) -- Painter (real name Kohout).	
ACTORS	Myzet, Rudolf (XIX-XX)	
	Lederer, Francis (XX)	
	Voskovec, Jiří (XX)	
MODERN SCIENTISTS	Cori, Carl and Gerty (XIX-XX) -- Biochemists, Nobel prize winners.	
	Janský, Karel (XX) -- Radio astronomer.	
	Sekera, Zdeněk (XX) -- Atmospheric physicist and meterologist.	
SOCIALIST THINKERS AND AUTHORS	Klácel, František M. (XIX)	
	Pecka, Josef B. (XIX)	
	Palda, Lev (XIX)	
POLITICIANS	Masaryk, Tomáš G. (XIX-XX)	
	Beneš, Edvard (XIX-XX)	
	Masaryk, Jan (XIX-XX)	

XXXI. Ten Famous Personalities From Czechoslovakia in Texas

Rybář, Jiří (XVIII-XIX) -- George Fisher - first Czech in Texas since 1819 (Galveston-Houston).

Dignovitý, Antonín (XIX) -- Since 1833 first Czech doctor in Texas (San Antonio). Author of the book Bohemia Under Austrian Despotism (1859).

Menzl, Bohumír (XVIII-XIX) -- Since 1840 first Czech Catholic priest in the USA (New Braunfels-Fredericksburg).

Bergman, Arnošt (XVIII-XIX) -- Since 1848 first Czech Evangelical (Protestant) minister in Texas (Cat Spring).

Mašík, Josef (XIX) -- Since 1855 first Czech teacher in the USA (Wesley, Texas). Certified to teach in 1826 at age 16, he was considered as the youngest Czech teacher. His grave is near Caldwell.

Hajdušek, Augustin (XIX-XX) -- Came to Texas in 1856 and became the first Czech lawyer in the USA (La Grange).

Lukáš, Antonín (XIX-XX) -- In 1901 he discovered petroleum in Texas (Spindletop) and founded the oil industries in this State. First American petroleum engineer (Lucas-Luchlich).

Pliska, Jan (XIX-XX) -- In 1911-12 he constructed the first airplane in Texas. A replica of his plane exhibited at Midland-Odessa airport. (The very first Czech plane constructed in 1910 by J. Kašpar in Bohemia).

Míček, Eduard (XIX-XX) -- Born in 1891 at Frýdek, Silesia. He graduated from Charles University in Prague and became the first professor of Czech at the University of Texas at Austin.

Náplava, Dominik (XIX-XX) -- He came in 1914 to Houston and fell as the very first Texan in World War I (1917). Memorial desk in his honor in the Houston City Hall.

Sýkora, Josef (XIX-XX) -- Farmer, born in 1864 at Horní Lideč, Moravia. He died in 1970 at Fayettville, Texas, as the oldest Czech man in the world.

There are reliable records that as early as the 17th century, when Texas was a part of Mexico, there were some Czechs, among them Jesuit missionaries, who worked among the Indians in this part of the world.

At that time Mexico (including Texas) belonged to Spain governed by the same Habsburg dynasty as Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia and Slovakia forming contemporary Czechoslovakia.

XXXII. Ten Greatest Moments in the History of American-Czechoslovak Relationships

1492 Columbus discovering the New World used orientation tables composed by Regiomontanus, famous astronomer at the Bratislava University - Academia Istropolitana. A crater on the moon was named for Regiomontanus. The same tables were used also by Amerigo Vespucci, whose first name was the Italian form from Latin Emericus. St. Emericus (Imre) was a Hungarian holy prince in the 11th century. This name was given to the New World.

1644 The first known Czech in America Augustin Heřman came from Europe to New Amsterdam (New York). He founded tobacco plantations in Virginia and drew the first map of Virginia and Maryland.

1735 First members of the Unity of Brethren (Moravian Church) settled at Savannah, Georgia. In 1741 their chief center was founded at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. The Moravian "Old Chapel" in Bethlehem was the place of worship of Benjamin Franklin and George Washington in colonial days. Washington expressed his gratitude to the Unity in a special letter.

1792 General Marquis de Lafayette, fighter for America's freedom, was imprisoned by the Habsburg emperor and held in the fortress of Olomouc (Moravia). He was freed by Napoleon in 1797.

1883 The very first European theatre with electric illumination was opened by Thomas Alva Edison in Brno, capital of Moravia. Edison visited the city again in 1905. His greatest Czech friends were the famous electricians Kolben and Křižík.

1892 The great Czech composer Antonín Dvořák became director of the Academy of Music in New York. In honor of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America he composed his "American Flag." He glorified this country by his famous symphony "From the New World" (1893) and by his "American Quartet" (1899). In 1895 he returned home.

1918 Uprising against Habsburg Austria-Hungary in the Czech part of the empire (October 14). Thomas G. Masaryk proclaimed the independance of Czechoslovakia in Washington, D.C. (October 18). Ten days later the Czech National Council seized power in Prague on the basis of the Washington declaration.

1933 Chicago Mayor Antonín Čermák, born in 1873 at Kladno near Prague, saved the life of Franklin D. Roosevelt when he was hit by the assassin's bullet intended for the president-elect in Miami, Florida (February 15). He died three weeks later.

1945 The American Third Army under General George S. Patton crossed the border of Czechoslovakia (April 18) and together with the United States First Army helped to liberate West Bohemia from the Nazi German occupation (May 9). After the liberation American generals headed by Dwight D. Eisenhower were honored in Prague.

1965 The Czechoslovak people noted with pride that the American astronaut James Lovell of Gemini 7 (in 1970 commander of Apollo 13) was of Czech extraction and that Astronaut Eugene Cernan of Gemini 9 (in 1970 commander of Apollo 15) was of Slovak extraction.
One of the most outstanding American specialists in astronautics Frank J. Malina of Czech extraction was born at Brenham, Texas, in 1912. He graduated from the Texas A&M University.

Miss Eliška Hašková of Czech parentage has been a presidential aide in the White House since 1963. She prepares speeches and articles for President Nixon.
The personal physician of President Nixon is Dr. Tkáč of Slovak extraction.

Spis o nowych zemiech A o nowem swietie O niemžto gsme prwe žadne znamosti nemeli Ani kdy zo slychali

The discovery of the New World from the first Czech translation of Amerigo Vespucci's report. The translation was published in 1508, one year after the New World was named America. At that time Czech was the international diplomatic language of Lithuania including West Russia; Poland including the Ukraine; Hungary including Slovakia, Ruthenia, Croatia, and Transylvania; and Bohemia including Moravia, Silesia, and Wendish Lusatia. These countries were governed by the Jagiello dynasty of Polish-Lithuanian extraction. In Bohemia and Hungary this dynasty was succeeded by the Habsburgs in 1526.

XXXIII. The Oldest Relationship Between Texas and Central Europe

1519 | Texas discovered and considered as annexed by sailors of Charles I Habsburg, king of Spain (Alonso Alvarez de Pineda).

Charles I of Spain becomes Holy Roman Emperor Charles V. Death of Leonardo da Vinci. Disputation in Leipzig, where Martin Luther confesses his devotion to his Bohemian forerunner Jan Hus.

1521 Charles V makes his younger brother Ferdinand duke of Austria. Ferdinand marries Anna, sister of Louis II, king of Bohemia and Hungary, who marries Maria, sister of Charles and Ferdinand.

Martin Luther before Charles V on the Diet of Worms. The most radical German reformer Thomas Münzer preaches in Prague - the birthplace of Reformation.

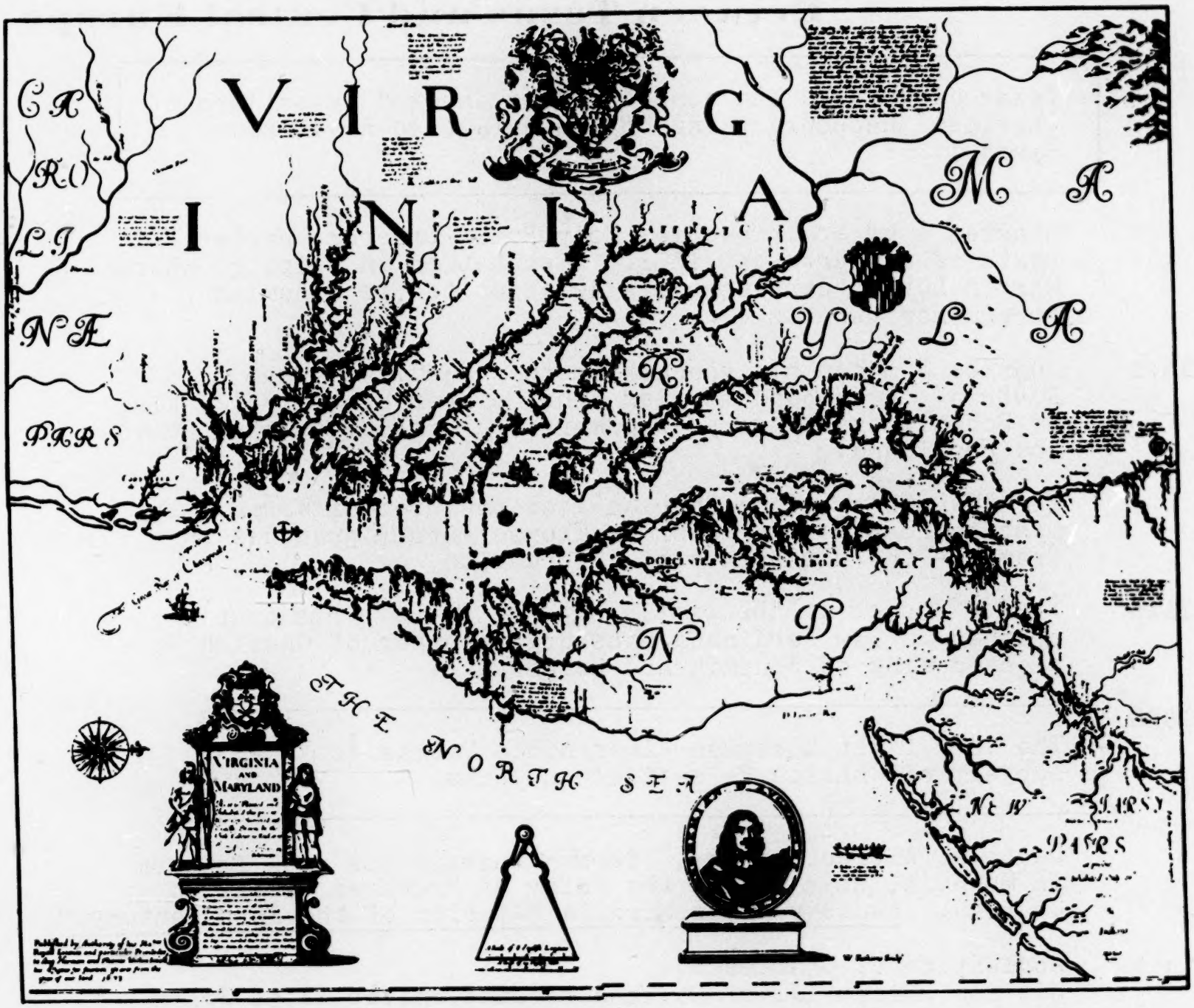
1526 Louis II dies in the battle against Turks. His double brother-in-law Ferdinand Habsburg, brother of Charles V, elected king of Bohemia and Hungary.

1528 | The very first European Alvar Nuñes Cabeza de Vaca, subject of Charles V, settles in Texas.

Death of Albrecht Dürer. German Anabaptists seek freedom in Moravia, homeland of the Unity of Brethren (Moravian Church). Kautsky calls Moravia "America of the 16th century."

1556 Abdication of Charles V.
His son Philip III of Holland becomes Philip II of Spain.
His brother Ferdinand I of Bohemia and Hungary becomes Holy Roman Emperor Ferdinand I. Death of Ignatius Loyola. The largest center of the Jesuit order founded by Ferdinand in the birthplace of Reformation - Prague. The new Bohemian province of the Jesuit order later plays an important role in Spanish American colonies.

Spain with its American colonies including Texas was governed by the Habsburgs until 1700.
Austria-Hungary including Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Slovakia and Ruthenia was governed by the Habsburgs until 1918.



Augustine Herman's map of Virginia and Maryland, 1670, as seen from the Atlantic Ocean, designated here as "The North Sea." One of the notations on the map reads: "The land between James River and Roanoke River is for the most parts low, suncken, swampy land, not well passable but with great difficulty. And therein harbours tygers, bears and other devouringe creatures."

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TEACHING MATERIALS

The Social Studies and Foreign Language Sections of the Texas Education Agency in Austin have a collection of books, maps, slides and records from Czechoslovakia for use by teachers at the Agency.

The Institute of Texan Cultures in San Antonio has a Czech section. A Czech museum-library is being organized at Temple, Texas (SPJST).

Free loan films on Czechoslovakia can be obtained from TRIBUNE FILMS, INC., 38 West 32nd Street, New York, New York 10001.

Free posters and pamphlets with colored pictures from Czechoslovakia are available upon request from

ČEDOK-The Czechoslovak Travel Bureau
10 East 40th Street
New York, New York 10016

and from

ČSA-Czechoslovak Airlines
545 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10017

All English-language books about Czechoslovakia and records, slides etc., edited in Prague may be obtained from:

ARTIA
Praha 1
Ve Smečkách 30
Czechoslovakia

Records with all kinds of music are made by

SUPRAPHON
Praha 1, Palackého 1
Czechoslovakia

The publisher of English publications concerning Czechoslovakia is

ORBIS
Praha 2, Vinohradská 46
Czechoslovakia

It publishes also an interesting monthly magazine

Czechoslovak Life

Obtainable from Fam Book Service, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10003.

A Czech bi-weekly magazine with an English inset is Československý svět published by the Czechoslovak Institute, Praha 1, Karmelitská 25, Czechoslovakia (for Czechs and Slovaks living abroad).

A pictorial bilingual English-Slovak quarterly Slovakia-Slovensko has its publishing house in Bratislava, ul. Čs. armády 29/9, Czechoslovakia.

A bulletin, For You From Czechoslovakia concerning products and goods made in Czechoslovakia is being published by

RAPID
Praha 1
Ul. 28. října 13
Czechoslovakia

A beautiful quarterly tourist review Welcome to Czechoslovakia is being published by the Czechoslovak News Agency, Praha 1, Haštalská 14, Czechoslovakia.

This quarterly as well as other tourist publications can be obtained from:

The Government Committee for Tourism
Praha 1
Staroměstské nám. 6
Czechoslovakia

Czechoslovakia in Colour is a short English introduction to the geography and history of the country including 30 colored slides, published in 1968 by Orbis, Prague.

Tapes with contemporary colloquial Czech spoken in Czechoslovakia were recorded by Dr. John M. Skřivánek in 1968-69 in Prague. They may be obtained, including the accompanying textbook, from the Department of Modern Languages, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas 77843.